REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,370—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
MADURA	1945	250	F. Cotton	5th Dec. 1878.
JAVA	1465	200	J. Pratt	19th ,,

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 2nd December 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Diu, Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a. m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p. m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		60	
Port Said	380	240		50	
Jaffa	400	300		120	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	450	230		130	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	510	250		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be earnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, Nov., 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. CASTORE, Capt. A. Luciola will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th December 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(s)	KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Methven	16th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.
(s)	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan. /79
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	10th Dec.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

HALL LINE
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. Nominal.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

TO be despatched about 11th December. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Mondays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Pangim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Deck Passage............Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879. First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. De Silva & Co., at Dr. P. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadavie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

CHEAP PASSAGE FOR GOA PILGRIMS.

THE well known Steamers GOGAH and NAGOTNA sail from Carnac Bunder for Coast and Goa, Pangim, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6-30 a.m.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Passage rates from Shore to Shore	20	10	3
Return Tickets available for one month	30	15	...

exclusive of messing, which can be had on board on payment. Tickets are issued at the Booking Office, Carnac Bunder, on the days of sailing.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and sailing vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight, Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.
S. S. EUROPEAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per above steamer are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING WITHOUT DELAY and to note that no claims will be paid after the Steamer's departure.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.
S. S. BENGLOE.

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per above steamer are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING WITHOUT DELAY, and also to note that no claims will be paid after the steamer's departure.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Bengloe.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK BOARDS, PLANKS, AND SCANTLING.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

Ex Str. "Hutton and Humbert."

About 100 tons superior teak boards, planks, and scantling of various useful sizes in small lots to suit the requirements of purchaser. Also on account and at the risk of Memon Hajee Abdool Rahaman Dada.

239 Teak Posts 6 by 6.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are intructed to sell by Public Auction at the Office of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th day of November at 3 o'clock.

A consignment of umbrellas consisting of 8 and 12 rib sunshades in assorted colors, also a variety of alpaca, cotton serge, and fancy umbrellas.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the room next to their's in Marine Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., the valuable carved blackwood household furniture, 1, 2, 3 and 5 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker, pier glasses, harmonium, a few lots of glass, plated and porcelain wares, &c, the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES AT THE TOWN BARRACKS.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p. m., a quantity of Commissariat stores, consisting of rice, powa, parched grain, flour, dhall, ghee, clothing, &c., ex transport "Simoom," from Cyprus. Also immediately after the sale of the above, a lot of unserviceable grass will be sold at the Apollo Bunder.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

12 bales grey dhoties 6, 7, and 8 yards.
5 cases blue green and yellow prints.
10 ,, blue orange and white prints.

An invoice of glassware consisting of tumblers, wine glasses, sodawater glasses, goblets, and mugs.

By order of Messrs. H. F. Soares and Co., and on account and at the risk of Morardally Goolamally.

M G, 27/30, 4 bales brown paper.

On account of the concerned.

1 case beads.

On account and at the risk of Kekalbhoy Shaikally Ex, s. s. Branksome Hall.

K. S. 1,547—1/4. 4 Casks hardware consisting of John Morton and Co., iron rat traps, iron chest handles, brass lock, furniture, brass, pins, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder 300 superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein, teak squares in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the bungalow lately in the occupation of Fraser S. Hore, Esq., at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, a quantity of valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood household furniture, including a first class-square pianoforte by Collard and Collard.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th November 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE MANAGEMENT has the pleasure to announce that arrangements have been made to give

A SHORT SEASON OF ONE MONTH

Before leaving Bombay, when the following

IL TROVATORE.	LA TRAVIATA.
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.	FAUST.
IL BARBIERI.	LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.	LA SONNAMBULA.

and other favorite Operas will be produced.

H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I.,

has graciously accorded his permission to announce the whole season

UNDER HIS DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE.

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
BY SIGR. MAGNI,
PAINTED SPECIALLY FOR THIS OCCASION.
MAGNIFICENT NEW COSTUMES

A Subscription list is now open for a series of 14 nights.—(three nights a week, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.) Prices of Tickets as follows :—

DRESS CIRCLE.

Single Tickets		Rs. 55
Double ,,	for Gentleman and Lady	,, 90
Family ,,	for Gentleman and two Ladies	,, 120

STALLS.

Single Ticket	Rs. 35
Double ,,	,, 60
Family ,,	,, 80

GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON, AND FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1878.

When will be presented Verdi's Romantic Opera in 4 acts,

IL TROVATORE.

LEONORA	Signora Rosa Gienolini.
INEZ	,, Bianca Gienolini.
AZUCENA	,, Brusa.
MANRICO	Signor Coy.
IL CONTE DI LUNA	,, Burgamaschi.
FERRANDO	,, Salvarani.

GIPSEYS, VILLAGERS, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 4
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

NOTE.—It is respectfully requested that visitors will be in their seats before the Opera commences, to avoid interrupting the performance.

TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

HAS the honour to announce that he will make his

FIFTH GRAND ILLUMINATED HIGH ROPE ASCENSION

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 28TH NOV.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Not only performs all the feats executed by the original Blondin, but also many others of a most daring and sensational nature. Amongst other marvellous feats,

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

will also

WORK A BICYCLE BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS ON THE ROPE,

AN EFFICIENT BAND WILL BE IN ATENDANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs.
Unreserved	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1
Promenade	As. 8

Doors open at half-past eight. Performance will commence at nine.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s and at the doors.

2nd and 3rd class tickets may be had of BOMANJEE EDULJEE & Co., General Agents, 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

THE HEAD QUARTERS of the BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES have been REMOVED to the OLD SAILORS' HOME from this date.

By Order,

T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Bombay, 27th November 1878.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE, the large and commodious BLOCK of WAREHOUSES known as HENSHAW'S GODOWNS, situated in Marine Street, Fort, and exactly opposite to the Custom House, at present and for the past 60 years used as Opium Godowns.

The Warehouses contain 35 large and spacious godowns yielding a handsome yearly revenue, particulars regarding which, and the terms of sale, may be obtained from SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 27th November 1878.

FOR SALE,

AN English-built self-driving CARRIAGE with a pair of dark brown ARAB GALLOWAYS and a set of brass-mounted HARNESS. Price Rs. 1,100.

A Chestnut Arab HORSE, height 14-3, aged 6 off, up to 14 stone weight. price Rs. 800, property of a gentleman. Open for an offer. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
GOLD LOCKETS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE RAMAYANA OF TULSIDAS.

BOOK II.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL HINDI
BY
F. S. GROWSE, M.A., Oxon.

Price Rs. 2-8-0, including postage.

Prepayment is required.

GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, THIS DAY, a strong sound GALLOWAY. Apply to Captain SIMPSON, Marine Lines.

CHIEF ENGINEER desires situation either as Superintendent Engineer over Steamers or Mills. Best references. Apply N. F., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, from 1st December, for two months, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill. Rent Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to W, care of this paper.

TO LET, an upper-roomed GARDEN HOUSE, five minutes' walk from Grant Road Station. Rent Rs. 50. A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

DIVING APPARATUS FOR SALE.—Apply to Messrs. DENAYROUZE & Co., 12, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, English Leather SINGLE BELTING from 1 to 6 inches wide. Apply to ROWLAND and Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

COMPARE the celebrated GLEN DRONACH SCOTCH WHISKEY with ANY OTHER BRAND and you will send for more to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, best AUSTRALIAN FRESH BUTTER, in 3 lb tins, per last Australian Mail, from W. TONGS, Western Market, Melbourne. Apply to J. A. SHEPHERD, Graham's Building, Fort.

FOR SALE, a HOLLAND'S MARTINI-HENRI SPORTING EXPRESS RIFLE, 500 bore (almost new), with case and fittings complete. On view at and address Mr. ESSAI, opposite *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, handsome Brown Waler HORSE, aged 6, 15-3 high, by "Smuggler," son of "Fisherman" (imported 1877), warranted free from vice. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to Captain BECKE, 34, Marine Lines.

A. D. JACKSON and Co., the late Co-operative Stores, Apollo House, have just received a FRESH SUPPLY of CELEBRATED DUBLIN and BELFAST GINGER ALE. Price Rs. 3-8 per dozen, and AUSTRALIAN POTTED MEATS, Rs. 6 per dozen.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

MINCEMEAT A LA SOYER and CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS. Orders are being registered J. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street,

CHRISTMAS, 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, are larger and more varied than ever and of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Dessert Fruits,	Jellies,	Sauces,
Bath Chops,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sausages,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Soups,
Butter,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Sugars,
Cheese,	Game,	Pickles,	Tart Fruits,
Chocolates.	Hams,	Pies,	Teas,
Cocoas,	Herbs,	Plum Puddings,	Tongues,
Coffees,			
Condiments,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Vegetables.

FOR THE DESERT TABLE

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Agelica,	Cherries,	Green Almonds,	Pink Pears, Strawberries,
Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Greengages,	White Pears
Assorted,	Green Oranges,	Peaches,	Plums,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,	Chocolates,	Nougat,	Peel Rings,
Candied Peels,	French Plums,	Noyeau Fruits,	Strawberries,
China Preserves,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Chips,	Toffee,
American Candy,	China Ginger,		Turkish Delight,
Butter Scotch,	Edinboro' Rock,		Swiss Gelee,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Ally Sloper,	English Beauties,	The Diplomatic
Aunt Betty's Treasure,	Gem of the Season,	The Sea Serpent,
British Empire,	Golden Gifts,	Telephones,
Courtship & Matrimony,	Marguerite	Uncle Joe's Luck.
Cupid's Warfare,	Paris Exhibition,	Young England,
Edwin and Angelina,	The Sultan's Own,	Zoo,

And numerous other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES, STOUTS COOPER AND CIDER,
of the best brands.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL.

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT
Affords a large choice of

LEATHER AND VELVET GOODS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
Arranged to take C. D. V. and Cabinets with spare leaves for views.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS.
For Views and Photographic Scraps.

EASEL ALBUMS.
Arranged for C. D. V.'s and Cabinets.

WRITING DESKS.
Suitable for the Office or Boudoir.

TOURISTS' CASES,
In Russia or Morocco Leather,
For the use of Travellers and Tourists.

WORK BOXES.
In Leather or Velvet.
Neatly fitted.

ETUI.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

DATE RACKS.

NECESSAIRES.

&c., &c.

FITTED DRESSING BAGS.
A very handsome selection of various kinds in Russia or Morocco Leather.

DRESSING CASES.
For Ladies or Gentlemen.

JEWEL CASES.
Russia Leather, elegantly finished.

PERFUME CASES.
Containing 2 or 3 bottles,
In Russia, Morocco and Velvet.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
In Russia and Morocco Leather.

ENVELOPE CASES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather,
Handsomely finished.

LADIES' BELTS.

POCKET PHOTO CASES.

SMOKERS' COMPANIONS.

&c., &c.

And a magnificent assortment of nic-nacs in Ormolu Oxydized Metal, Algerian Marble and Ivory.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, of elegantly Worked and Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS ;

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture.

LOCKET AND NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.

NECK CHAINS,
for suspension of Lockets.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victor'a and Gentlemen's Albert.

CHARMS for the WATCH CHAIN,
Various and Curious.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES ;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold or Jewelled ;

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS.
PICKLE FRAMES.
CLARET JUGS.
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES.
BISCUIT BOXES.
EGG FRAMES.
TOAST RACKS.
CRUET STANDS.
MUFIFNEERS.
ICE PITCHERS.
ICE PAILS.

SALVERS.
TEA SERVICES.
JAR AND MARMALADE JARS.
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS.
DESERT KNIVES.
OVAL SIDE DISHES.
SALT CELLARS.
DESERT FRUIT SPOONS.
SODAWATER AND PEG STANDS.
BUTTER DISHES.
EGG BOILERS.
NAPKIN RINGS.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES FOR THE TABLE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

S. Rose & Co., Sole Agents for the

"Sympathetic" Grand Square Pianoforte,
7 Octaves Rs. 850.

"Sympathetic" Boudoir Grand Pianoforte,
7 Octaves. Rs. 2 000.

"Mofussil" Solid Square Pianoforte,
7 Octaves. Rs. 650.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Harmoniums for Sale,
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 800.

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are now ready, and copies will be forwarded free on application to

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY

FOR the season, of every description and of the best make. ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS CAKES, PYRAMIDS, and a large assortment of CHRISTMAS SWEETS always on hand, at moderate rates. ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, and various sorts of plain puddings.

D. STERNSCHER,
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR LEASE.

THE DIRECTORS of the CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the LEASING of the COMPANY'S PRESSES and GODOWNS at CARWAR, the Steam Ginning Factory and Presses at Hooblee and the Steam Ginning Factory and Cotton Press at Gudduck, in the Southern Mahratta Country, for a period of three or five years.

At the request of parties at a distance desirous of tendering, tenders for leasing will be received until 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 14th December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., the Agents of the Directors, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SAMPLES OF HILL TEA DIRECT FROM THE PLANTATION,

Retail, at Wholesale Rates for Cash.

ALL FINE TEAS, FRESH,—FROM SPRING FLUSHES.

IN two lb. *Lead foil* packets, black, green, half of each, or mixed. Two packets (4 lbs.) in one well secured parcel by post (paid) for Rs. Five only.

Apply with remittance by currency note, hoondy, cheque, or money order (former posted in halves) to E. D'ABREU, Manager, Cheera-Pani, Tea Plantation, via Almorah, Kumaon.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to

WALLACE & Co.,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.

WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of

Messrs. WM. CAMERON & BRO.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eomjee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

THE GREATEST LUXURY
In a hot Climate,

PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP,

Pure—Fragrant—Durable—The BEST for Toilet—Nursery—Shaving.

Recommended in the Journal of Cutaneous Medicine, by the Editor,

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., as "The most refreshing and agreeable balm for the Skin," used by the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and their Children.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW LIGHTS ! NEW LIGHTS !
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

ALLAN'S
SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,, 36
Do. Frock Coats	,, 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for	Rs. 30
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for	,, 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

TENTS ! TENTS ! TENTS !
FOR CABUL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE "Multum in Parvo" Double Fly Pal; 7' by 7', with saiwans on each side made of drill, devised specially for the present Expedition, weight 80 lbs. Rs. 75 Commanding Officers' ditto, 12' by 10', weight 150 lbs. and under, Rs. 130.

The tents are supplied complete with iron pegs, floor cloth, &c. To meet special requirements they can be modified according to instructions.

Regiments can be equipped at short notice with complete suits of strong Khakhi Drill, made up according to patterns and sizes, given at the rate of 150 to 200 suits per day.

Kit Bags, Havresacks and Surgeon Major Hamilton's Waterproof Sheets, as supplied to the Cabul Field Force, always available or made up to order. Cash to accompany order. Apply to

GAVIN JONES,
Managing Director.

Agents in Bombay—Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.
TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

UNDERSIGNED begs to notify that Tents of the pattern and weight recently ordered by Government can be supplied from his Manufactory, of approved make and superior materials at the following rates :—

FOR COMMANDING OFFICERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 3 feet 2 cloths, lining blue, dimension 9' by 8' by 7½', with bath room, and siwan on either side. Weight 150 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 105, deliverable in Bombay.

FOR ALL OTHER OFFICERS.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 2½ feet, lining blue, dimensions 8' by 7' by 6½', with bath room and siwan on either side, not touching to the ground. Weight 80 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 80, deliverable in Bombay.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 2½ feet, lining blue, dimensions 8' by 6' by 6½', with bath room and siwan on either side touching to the ground. Weight 80 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs 80, deliverable in Bombay.

A Special Committee assembled at Calcutta to report on Tents of the three Presidencies this year, highly approved of those manufactured by undersigned.

Undersigned is prepared to supply first rate Tents of any description and at moderate rates within 36 hours from receipt of order.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor.
No. 4, Old Imam bara, near Baboola Tank, Parell Road, Bombay

NOTICES.

THE DANISH GOVERNMENT having decided to establish a CONSULATE at BOMBAY, intending applicants who may be eligible for the post, are hereby requested to send in their names to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen, not later than the end of March 1879.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 5th December next, at 1 p.m., to pass Special Resolutions appointing new Secretaries and Treasurers in place of Messrs. Fleming and Co., and to substitute in Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the name of the new Secretaries and Treasurers to be so appointed as aforesaid, in place of the name of Messrs. Fleming and

ALEX. McHINCH,
ARDESEER GUSTADJEE,
Directors of the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited,
Kurrachee, 22nd November 1878.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE
PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878
TO
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
AS

They are simple to learn and easy to work ;
They possess all the latest improvements ;
They are complete in accessories ;
Reliable in action, and are
more durable and adapted to a larger variety of sewing than any other machines.

HAND MACHINES	Rs. 60
FOOT do.	,, 80
HAND AND FOOT BOTH	,, 90

Machines of every description and for all class of work in stock.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.
MACHINES SENT ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ANY CHARGE.
MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED FROM APPROVED BUYERS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Eschenauer & Cie's St. Estephe	per case of	one doz. qts.	Rs. 12
Do.	do.	do.	two doz. pts.	,, 14
Do.	Sauterne	do.	one doz. qts.	,, 15
Do.	do.	do.	two doz. pts.	,, 17
Do.	Cognac			,, 28

F. SAUQUET & Co.
7, Church Gate Street.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received ; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Prices for Cash Quarts	Rs. 4 12 per doz.	in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints	,, 3 0 ,,	,, 7 doz.
Hogshead	,, 53 0 per hhd.	

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 12
Pints per 2 ,,	,, 16

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.

Per dozen	Rs. 4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 43

CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC",—A First Class Wine.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 14

ALSO

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.

Hogsheads (about 27 dozen)	Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen)	,, 280

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have

13 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

NEW WINES.

THE undersigned have just received a small consignment of the following Wines, specially selected for them :—

AUSTRALIAN RUBY WINES.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Cabinet Grape, the successful rival of Claret, per doz.	15 0
Hermitage Grape, "a most Superior Wine	,, 24 0

MAX GREGOR'S PURE HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz	per dozen	18 0
Carlowitz, finest selected	,,	22 0
Sparkling Carlowitz, a novel and remarkable Wine	,,	36 0
Œdenburg, finest selected	,,	26 0
Somlau	,,	18 0

Sample Cases of Hungarian Wines containing as follows :—

1	Bottle	Neszmely	per case 28 0
1	,,	Erlaw selected	
2	,,	Carlowitz	
1	,,	Œdenburg	
1	,,	Sparkling superior	
	,,	Luso	
1	,,	Gatlitano	
2	,,	M. G. Bordeaux	
2	,,	M. G. Champagne	

HOCKS.

Schlosberger	per dozen	20 0
Hockamer	,,	21 0
Lubenhamier	,,	18 0
Nerestiner	,,	20 0
Nerestiner Pearl	,,	24 0
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	,,	24 0

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis	,,	20 0
Beaun	,,	20 0
Graves	,,	22 0
Macon	,,	22 0
Pomard	,,	22 0

SPARKLING WINES.

Sparkling Moselle	,,	36 0
,, Hock	,,	38 0
,, Burgundy	,,	36 0
Champagne Perrier Jouet's, finest dry	,,	45 0
,, Giesler's India Brand	,,	44 0
,, Mums	,,	40 0

LIQUEURS.

Hamper containing 4 Pints of selected Liqueurs, viz.,

Curacao	per Hampe 8 0
Maraschino	
Creme de Noyaux	
Cushenier	

BOLTON & CO.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27TH, 1878.

AT the weekly Board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount.

Consols have again advanced to 96½; French Rentes keep steady at 112¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unaltered at Rs. 75¼ for Fours and Rs. 80½ for Fours-and-a-half. Exchange on India is unchanged at 1s. 7⅞d.

Coffee in London is reported to be unchanged at 100s. for Mid. Plantation and 68s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 74s. per cwt. for Mysore. The week's landings amount to 700 tons, the deliveries to 1,500 tons, and the present stock is 14,000 tons. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered at £48 for Ceylon and £56 for Cochin. The Linseed and Rapeseed Markets are quiet at previous rates.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady at unchanged prices, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet with sales amounting to only 6,000 bales, and a further decline of 1-16d. per lb. in the quotation for Mid. Orleans; the prices for Surats, of which 1,200 bales were sold, are unchanged. The American Receipts at the ports for the four days are slightly in advance of last year, but are nevertheless moderate. The exports to Great Britain yesterday were small, only 6,000 bales. The price for futures for February delivery has given way 1-16 cent. per lb., being now quoted at 9 7-16; Mid. Uplands on the spot is unchanged at 9⅝ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Four days' Receipts	94,000	90,000	101,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,635,000	1,421,000	1,742,000

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 50⅞d. per oz., and in the event of Council Drafts in London being withdrawn to-day, we may look for a material advance.

STERLING EXCHANGE here this morning opened firm at yesterday's closing quotations, but little has been done owing to the uncertainty which exists respecting the action of Government with regard to Council Drafts to-day. It is thought probable that a high rate will be fixed as a minimum, and that consequently no allotment will be made. Calcutta telegrams report a moderate demand for Bank Bills, but private paper is scarce, 6 months' sight Bank Bills are quoted at 1s. 8 1-16d. and Documents at 1s. 8 5-16d., the latter being 1-16 above the rate at which there are buyers in this market. We note:—

Bank Bills, on demand ... ...1s. 7 17-32d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 8 1-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..1s. 8d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 8 1-16d. ,,
France, 3 ,, ,, ...2·11¼. ,,

On Calcutta demand Bills are quoted at ⅛th to 3-16th premium, and 60 days' sight drafts at ½ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is somewhat steadier at Rs. 94¼ for the Old Loans and Rs. 99⅞ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan.

In the SHARE MARKET the few alterations that are reported are of a favourable character, but the general tone is still very quiet. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced Rs. 5, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies Dhurumseys have advanced Rs. 5, Fleming Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, Nurseys Rs. 10 and Orientals Rs. 2½. In Press and Miscellaneous Shares there are no changes.

COTTON is virtually unchanged. A few trifling purchases of old are reported on the basis of Rs. 177 for Barsee and Rs. 182 for Julgaum, but in new there is still nothing doing, and dealers are holding out for our previous quotations.

In LINSEED there is little doing. The quoted rates are still Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6 8 per cwt.

RAPESEED is very quiet at our previous quotation of Rs. 6 per cwt. for Brown and Rs. 7 for Yellow.

FREIGHTS continue as dull as ever for immediate shipment, but for late December loading there is rather more enquiry at 15s. per ton for Liverpool and 25s. (Freight paid here at par) for Genoa. For London 15s. per ton is asked. There is still no enquiry for sailing tonnage.

COALS are unchanged in every respect. Dealers are not inclined to pay the rates asked for cargoes to arrive; and on the Bunders the demand is very slack.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	132
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	698½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India.	37,32	£25	£12-1	6 do	112

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	875
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	750
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	220xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	235
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,125
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,745
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	80
Bhownaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	960
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	170
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	40
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	660
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	625 xd.
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	725
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	380
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	415
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,055
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	955 xd
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	725
ewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	880
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	950
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	785
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	25
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	340
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,260
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,160 xd.
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	25 p.	850
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	225
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	400
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	305
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	730
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	975
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	890
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	740
Do do. ½ Share	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	940
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	25 p. s.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	990
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	565
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	620
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	460
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	110
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	500 xd.
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	160 xd.
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	950
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	290
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	320
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	390
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	600 xd

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	187½p.s	2,050
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	3,050
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee. Ld.	560	500	300	36 p. s.	220
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7¼ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd.
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	665
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	28

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 23rd November 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,060	0	0
Merchandise	91,240	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	465	0	0
Total Rs.	1,39 265	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1877.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	55,572	0	0
Merchandise	1,13,957	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Telegraph	99	0	0
Total Rs.	1,74,628	0	0
Decrease Rs.	35,363	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship FEARNOUGHT, 1,292 tons, Captain G. Graham, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s. s. CLAN ALPINE, 1,342 tons, Captain G. Cowley, arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Glasgow and Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Lieut and Mrs. Richardson and three children, Mr G. Richardson, Mrs. N. Richardson, Mrs. Pirrie and infant, Mr. Popples and three children, Mr. Betts, Mr. Harris, Mr. Browne, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Daly. She brought the following cargo:—179 bales twist, 1,514 packages piece goods, 98 cases clocks, 100 packages red lead, 700 cases tinned plates, 480 tons coals, 5 cases wine, 5 cases spirits, 1 package earthenware, 16 cases iron safe, 50 cases stout, 100 casks sulphur, and many packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Clan Alpine (s)	Cowley	Liverpool, Oct 27.

The ship Fearnought, Graham, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Atalanta, to Liverpool.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
22	Asia (s)	Bellwood	Singapore, Nov 2.
	Inch Murren (s)	Paterson	Glasgow, Aug 12.
	Marguerite	Barjolle	Bourbon, Oct 11.
23	Madras (s)	Richardson	Rawyyvah, Oct 30.
	Australia (s)	Cotes	Southampton, Oct 17.
	Adjutant (s)	Dowdy	Rangoon, Nov 19.
	Pembroke Castle	Hamilton	Algoa Bay, Sept 20.
	Haab	Nerdrum	Melbourne, Sept 7.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22.—Steamers Chyebassa, City of Mecca and Estepona. Ship Knowsley Hall. Barque Conflict.
Nov. 23.—Ship Stratton Audley.

PASSENGERS.

Per Asia—Messrs Cunnings, Paul, Smidt and Cohen, Col' Twynam.
Per Inch Murren—Mr Fleming.
Per Haab—Mr Clydesdale.
Per Australia—Mr Delves Broughton, Mrs Garth, Mrs Aitchison, Mrs McArdle, Mr and Mrs Alexander, Mr Wigram, Mr Gladstone, Mr Green, Col Swayne, Mr Raymond, Mr Whigham, Mrs Strover, 2 Misses Wilson, Mr Doake, Mr and Mrs Smith, Mr Bagram, Miss Raymond, Mrs Long, Mr and Mrs Gowenlock, Mr Johnston, Mr McKertich, Mrs Johnston, Miss Linter, Mrs Cappel and 3 children, Mrs Allen and 2 children, Mrs English and child, Mrs Tayler and child, Mr Bosking, Mr Dykes, Mr Fridheim, Dr Savary, Mr and Mrs Chuckerbutty, Mr Gilman, Mr Rayden, Mrs Sterndale's 3 children, Mrs Barnes and 2 servants, Mr Watson, Mr Chitty, Mr Henser, Mr Grieve, Mr English, Mr Shaw, Lady Chamberlain, Mrs. Robinson, and Rev Mr Dall.

VESSELS SPOKEN

By Inch Murren—Barque Ullock from Artwerp to Shanghai in Lat 37-59, Long 73-7 E.
By Pembroke Castle—Middlesex to Rangoon, Goshawk to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—5 cases dye, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Surat s—65 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—6 cases brandy, William Watson and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—51 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 50 cases brandy and 20 casks claret, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—85 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nizam s—59 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass.
Atalanta s—343¼ cwts myrabollams and 99 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 681 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—10 bales hides, Alladinbhoy Dewjeebhoy; 191 bales coir yarn, P and O S N Co; 175 cwts coir yarn, and 45 cwts coir rope, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.
Wenlock s—260 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee.
Nizam s—23 cwts fishmaws and 36 cwts coir fiber, Mitta Munjee; 14 bales hides, Abramovitz and Co; 27 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 39 bales skins, Ahmed Saheb Abdoolrehman and Co; 229¼ cwts coir yarn, Luchmon Reckoojee; 117 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 2 cases deer horns, and 63 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 21 bales skins, C O Ally Akhber; 32 bales hides and skins, K S Mahamed; 18 bales skins, Cuma Mohona; 9 bales hides, G R A Cader; 10 cwts coffee, Cursondass Nensee.

FOR CALAIS.

Plainmeller s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—240 bags and 1 keg coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 450 cwts teel seed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Salisbury s—1,005 cwts teel seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Surat s—120 bales gunnies, P and O S N Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Australia s—120 cwts mustard seed, F Muraglia.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th November 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·883
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·3
Dew Point	72 0
Relative humidity of Air	·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=3).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind	ENE, NE, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, NNE, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	267

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Hailes, Col, 8th Madras N I, on leave, from Seetabludee.

NOVEMBER 25.

Maclachlan, Col, Ast Adjt Gl R A, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 26.

Kelly Kenny, Major, 2nd Queen's, from leave, from Matheran.
Mackie, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Mhow.
Borrodaile, Captain, 63rd Regt, on Med Cert, from Meean Meer.

NOVEMBER 27.

Wace, Captain, R A, on duty, from Rajkot.
Hibbert, Captain, Comt Dept, on duty, from Deesa.
Featherstonehaugh, Capt, R A, on duty, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 27.

Sturt, Lieut Col, 16th Bombay N I, to join, to Nusserabad.
Riddell, Surg Major, 1st Cavalry H C, to join, to Mominabad.
Plowden, Lieut Col, 20th regt, to ioin, Banda.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 2	5-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	Nov. 28	8-0 A.M.	9-0 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 28	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 26	5-0 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
Australia	Dec. 6	3-45 P.M.	4-15 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 16	5-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 16	5-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m). by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland ... As. 5

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Thursday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now every Thursday, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Tuesday ... Nov. 26.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1878 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, the Deccan and the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	Grant Road. 8-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooli, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P. M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S.E. Line of the G.I.P Railway as far as Poona. also for S. M. Country, Sattara, Kolapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, &c.	6 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Boree Bunder. 6 55 A.M.
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Nandgaon	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell.	5-30 A. M.	Do.	Do.	..

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.

CALENDAR FOR NOV.—DEC., 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ... 1st, 9h. 29·0m. p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 28	......	6 17	5 19	1 49 m 1 38 a	7 55 m 7 52 a
Fri. 29	......	6 17	5 19	2 32 m 2 31 a	8 45 m 8 38 a
Sat. 30	St. Andrew's Day.	6 18	5 19	3 16 m 3 25 a	9 37 m 9 25 a
Dec. Sun. 1	1st Sunday in Advent	6 19	5 20	4 2 m 4 25 a	10 33 m 10 19 a
Mon. 2	......	6 19	5 20	4 49 m 5 37 a	11 31 m 11 27 a
Tues. 3	......	20	5 20	5 49 m 6 50 a	0 33 a ...
Wed. 4	......	6 21	5 20	6 45 m 8 2 a	0 39 m 1 26 a

NOTICE.
IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES
MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FORDHAM—November 21st, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Mr. J. W. Fordham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—RAHARD—November 20th, at Bandora, St. Peter's Church, by the Very Rev. Father Ignatius Kunzler, S. J., Mr. T. C. P. Campbell, son of the late Captain R. J. Campbell, of H. M.'s 49th Regt, to Miss Rose Louise, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Rahard and grand-daughter of the late F. Saupin, Esq., of Bengal.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROOKENDEN—November 22nd, at Dinapore, the wife of Captain Crookenden, 65th Regiment, of a daughter.
FARRANT—November 19th, at Peshawur, the wife of H. C. B. Farrant, Esq., Adjutant 81st Regiment, of a son.
LANDON—November 22nd, at Agra, the wife of Captain A. Landon, Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.
NICHOLSON—November 19th, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon F. C. Nicholson, M. B., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACDONALD—CRAWLEY—November 20th, at Sitapur, Oudh by the Rev. G. W. Manson, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Edmund Macdonald, Pay-master Sergeant, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to Clara Emily, second daughter of John Crawley, Esq., of London.

DEATHS.

BROWN—November 23rd, at the house of Colonel Emerson, Dinapore, Selina, widow of Robert Brown, late Superintending Surgeon, Dinapore Circle, aged 69 years and 8 months.
DAVID—November 18th, at Dacca, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of M. David, Esq., aged 29 years, 8 months and 6 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1878.

THE important news of the evacuation by the Afghans of the whole Khyber Pass after the capture of Ali Musjid, and the consequent advance of the English column to Daka and occupation of that place without further fighting, reached us too late yesterday morning for editorial comment. The sudden and complete collapse of the enemy's resistance in the Khyber is accounted for by a variety of reasons. The impression made by Sir Sam Browne's 40 pounders on the 21st seems to have been considerably strengthened by the rapid pursuit and dispersion of the fugitive garrison. In this latter work the British troops were effectually aided by the mountaineers of the Khyber, men belonging to one of those border tribes whom poor Shere Ali proposed to "hurl at the Government "of India like blasts of fire," but who have at all times been notorious for their willingness to sell their services to the highest bidder, and for their perfect impartiality in plundering either friends or foes who happen to be in difficulties. Those of the Amir's troops who have been taken prisoners were found to be in a half-starved condition; and not only were they wretchedly fed, but they must have been for the most part very badly armed and quite broken in spirit, or they could hardly have allowed themselves to be disarmed and plundered by the Khyberis. A number of them appear to have had Enfield rifles, with which they certainly might, unless they were panic-stricken, have held their own against a set of mere robbers. But, after the fall of Ali Musjid, they apparently abandoned the hope of opposing the British advance through the remaining section of the Pass. The Amir's representative, the Mir Akhor, and the general in command, Ghulam Haider, escaped into the Chura valley, which lies to the south of Ali Musjid, leaving their men to shift for themselves; and it would appear as if only one regiment made its way westward out of the Pass in comparatively good order. The Amir's preparations for resistance in the Khyber seem to have been limited to the defence of the one position of Ali Musjid; for we do not hear of any work on the Landi Kotal, where the progress of the invading column might have been most effectually opposed, and the advance force of Sir Sam Browne's Division, pushing on rapidly through the Pass, reached Daka on the 23rd, only to find that the place had already been plundered by the Mohmands, whose chief, Mahomed Shah Khan, of Lalpura, at once paid homage to the conquerors.

On nearing Daka, which may be called the half way station between Peshawur and Jellalabad, being 48 miles distance from the former and 41½ from the latter place, the Khyber defile sinks down and widens out into the valley of the Kabul river, which runs here between Daka and Lalpura; and the elevation of the ground is only 1,404 feet, or less than 400 feet above the level of Peshawur. The fact that the people bring in plenty of supplies to the British camp, though they kept the Amir's troops without food, shows that the Mohmands and other tribes care for money more than anything else, and that we may rely thoroughly on their friendly assistance so long as our career of success is unchecked. The terror struck by the progress of our arms seems to have penetrated at least as far as Jellalabad; and it is now improbable that any attempt at resistance will be made on the road from Daka to that place. After Daka is passed the country to the westwards becomes less unfavourable for military operations. The only defile of any consequence between Daka and Jellalabad is the Khurd Khyber, about two miles beyon Daka. This is a narrow pass, about three-quarters of a mile long; but the fact of the headmen of the Khurd Khyber villages having come in and offered their services proves that the enemy has no intention of making a stand here. The rest of the route to Jellalabad lies mostly through a wide stony plain, on which of course the Afghans will not wait to meet our troops. Indeed, we are informed that the villages throughout the Jellalabad district have refused to pay revenue since the fall of Ali Musjid, so that it is difficult to suppose there can be any considerable force of the Amir's troops left in the district. Although the advance guard of the English column entered Daka so far back as Saturday last, Sir Sam Browne would probably order a halt there till he had brought up a strong body of infantry and some guns, and it is unlikely, therefore, that he would be able to resume his advance before yesterday, when, according to a special telegram from Peshawur which we publish to-day, three out of his four infantry brigades, probably with a proportion of artillery, had been concentrated at Daka.

By the end of this week, then, the English advance force should have reached Jellalabad. This place, described by Burnes as one of the filthiest places he had seen in India, is only 500 feet above the level of Daka. It stands in a plain and is commanded by detached hills; and it may safely be pronounced to be quite incapable of defence against a regular army, though Sir Robert Sale with his "illustrious garrison" stood a memorable siege here during the dark winter of 1841-42, and successfully resisted all the attacks of the Afghan forces led by Akbar Khan. The rapidity of Sir Sam Browne's advance and the apparent demoralization of the Afghans will force the Government to come to a decision almost immediately as to whether the Peshawur column should be allowed to make a dash at Kabul this year. The road beyond Jellalabad is exceedingly difficult, as the mention of the formidable Gundamak, Jagdalak, and Tezin' Passes suffices to show. "From the entrance to "Khurd Kabul Pass proceeding eastwards to "Jagdalak, a distance of 42 miles, there is," says Hough, "a succession of passes and defiles, "more difficult than any road we had yet seen. "They beggar description." At Gundamak, too, the army will pass out of a climate to which they are accustomed, and into one which always has terrible effects on the health and efficiency of the native troops of India. "Here," says Burnes, at Gundamak, "we reached the boundary of the hot and cold countries. It is said "to snow on one side of the rivulet and rain "on the other. Vegetable life assumes a "new form; the wheat, which was being cut "at Jellalabad (at the end of April), was only "three inches above ground at Gundamak. The "distance does not exceed twenty five miles. "In the fields we discovered white daisies "among the clover; and the mountains, which "were but ten miles distant, were covered with "forests of pine, that commenced about a thousand feet below the limit of the snow; we "required additional clothing in the keen air." How much worse the climate becomes in these regions during the winter months has been often told in the account of the sufferings from the cold no less than the enemy of the native troops and camp followers during the disastrous retreat from Kabul. Again, it can hardly be expected that the English troops will not encounter a vigorous opposition beyond Jellalabad, when they enter the country of the Ghilzais, our most determined and savage foes in 1841-42. Still, the Sikhs are a hardier race than the Hindustani sepoys of those days, and the Goorkhas are sturdy mountaineers, as capable of enduring all vicissitudes of campaigning as Europeans themselves. They are, moreover, now armed with weapons with which they can simply massacre at their ease an enemy who still has faith in muzzle-loaders. Sir Sam Browne may, therefore, feel no hesitation in offering to march upon and take Kabul before Christmas; and it is certain that such a bold stroke would have an immense political influence in Europe, where the resolute action of England towards the Amir of Kabul has already sufficed to bring Russia to her barings and incline her to execute faithfully the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 8TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Travancore, Commander W. Barratt, arrived in harbour this morning at 1 o'clock with the English Mails of Nov. 8th. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Stranack
Col Beville
Mrs Wallace
Brigadier Genl Kempster and 2 daughters
Mr and Mrs Stevens
Mr Benecke
Mr and Mrs Gerrard
Mrs and Miss Thomason
Miss Edwards
Mr Cruikshank
Mr Dunbar
Miss Dunbar
Mr and Mrs J R Greaves
Mrs Alexander and child
Mr P Wingfield
Mr S Harraden
Mrs Reynolds
Mr J Dunlop
Mr Deans
Mr S M Bridgewater
Mr C Davidson
Mr Edmundson
Mr May
Mr W Gilbert.

FROM VENICE.

Capt W S Heavyside
Lieut-Col Scott
Mr Tickell
Mr Minchin
Mr Harvey
Professor J Cooke
Mr Whymper
Mr Opitz
Genl Barry.

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Pritchard
Mr Renny
Mr and Mrs Girdlestone
Mr W Fiddian
Mr and Mrs Prince
Lt Wyllie
Mrs Hoare
Mr Trevor
Col Kettlewell
Major J Smith
Rev J R Stuart
Mr Buchanan
Mr Bryan
Mr Rowett
Mr Hallan
Mr W R Robinson
Capt Beetson
Mr C Gross
Capt Maitland
Mr Kenyon
Admiral and Lady d'Albuquerque, daughter, and Aide-de-Camp.

FROM ADEN.

Surg-Genl Moore
Mr J E Cartwright
Condr Gawthorne,
Serjeant Head.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

Home News, Nov. 8.

A MEETING of the Cabinet was held on Nov. 7.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Secretary of State for War, and the First Lord of the Admiralty were the Ministers absent from the Cabinet Council of yesterday.

The South-East of Europe is still exceedingly unsettled, and the Bulgarians are again in arms against the Porte.

France is said to have proposed to the Powers joint action with a view of obtaining from the Porte a rectification of the Greek frontier.

There are rumours of an alliance between England and Austria, as well as of a new Conference to be held for the purpose of revising the Treaty of Berlin.

Certain features in the proposed plan of the Afghan campaign are unfavourably criticised by German strategists.

Some important correspondence between the English and French Governments on the Anglo-Turkish Convention and the occupation of Cyprus has been published.

Signor Zanardelli, Italian Minister of the Interior, has delivered a speech which is regarded as an important manifesto on the policy of the Government.

The election of the Bonapartist, M. Paul Cassagnac, was invalidated by a large majority in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Lord Carnarvon delivered the opening address at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, taking as his subject Imperial Administration.

The Liberal Committee for North-East Lancashire have selected the Marquis of Hartington as one of their candidates at the general election.

The municipal elections throughout the country have generally resulted in the return of Liberal candidates

An attempt has been made in Madrid to assassinate General Bregua, formerly Minister of War.

A telegram from Toronto states that the Government of Newfoundland has prepared a statement respecting the fishery dispute, maintaining that the American crews violated the treaty and the colonial laws.

The Government have taken over the East Indian Railway.

The new peal of bells given by Lady Burdett Coutts to St. Paul's Cathedral was rung for the first time on Friday, Nov 1.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint David Freemantle Carmichael, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to be a member of Council at Fort St. George, in the room of Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I.

OBITUARY.—Capt. F. T. Stock, Bo. Inf.; Marchioness of Cholmondeley; Sir T. S. Dyer; Lady Williamson; Dr. Longfield, Trin. Coll., Dublin; Major-Gen. F. English, C.B.; H. H. Garrett, late I.N.; Major-Gen. Mitchell, R. A.; R. W. Taynton, late I. N.; Samuel Phelps, tragedian; T. W. Miles, late M.P. for Bristol.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THE 21st N. I. will furnish a guard of honor, consisting of 100 rank and file, with band, and regimental colour, under the command of a Wing Officer, to parade at the Mazagon Bunder to receive H. E. the Governor General of Portuguese India, arrived by the Overland Mail this morning. A salute of 17 guns will be fired on the occasion of His Excellency's landing.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

WE are glad to learn that the lessee of the Grant Road Theatre has come to terms with this Company, the result of which is that we are now promised the representation of several favorite Operas extending over one month. The enterprise of Signor Cagli will, we hope, be well supported, and that he will have no reason whatever to regret his prolonging his stay in Bombay. The first Opera to be produced will be "Il Trovatore," on Saturday night next.

REVIEW.

REPORTS bringing up the Statistical History of the European Army in India and of the Native Army and Jail population of Bengal to 1876; and the Cholera history of 1875 and 1876 in continuation of reports embracing the period from 1817 to 1872; by Surgeon-Major JAMES L. BRYDEN, M D., Bengal Army, Statistical Officer attached to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

IN the preface Dr. Bryden states that in future reports the statistics of the European and Native armies of India as well as Jails will be given in one uniform shape and incorporated in the annual series of tables appended to the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. In this report the figures for the whole of the European troops in India are tabulated, but only those for Bengal of the Native Army and Jails. The proposed change will be a good one, as readers will be able to see the statistics of these in one book, instead of having to refer to the returns and reports of the minor Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. It must be evident that to make large generalisations it is desirable to place the statistics of all India in the hands of one compiler and that they should be uniform.

We propose here to give our readers a sketch of the European Army in India. The strength in 1876 was 58,012 British soldiers, which is about the sum of the average strength during the years 1871-75. In 1876 there were 3,466 recruits received from England, 177 enlisted in India, 2,317 re-engaged and 11 deserters rejoined. In the same year 881 died, 2,273 were invalided, 128 purchased their discharge, 74 were discharged by sentence of courts-martial, 4,780 were discharged as time-expired men (this sum also includes those transferred), and the desertions numbered 55, or 21 fewer than the average in the preceding 5 years. The time-expired men were 1,014 more than the annual average in the years 1871—75. The total decrease was thus 8,191 men, or about a seventh of the total strength. Of the invalids sent to England in the years 1871—75 an average of 61 died per annum as shown in a recent Parliamentary Blue Book. In the years 1870—74 there were 10,041 men invalided to England; of these 5,587 returned to duty, 3,858 were pensioned, 199 were sent to asylums, 174 died, and 223 were otherwise disposed of. It is satisfactory to observe that more than half of the invalids were fit for further service after return to England. Had these men remained in India, as used to be the case, many of them would doubtless have swelled the mortality, but timely transfer to England saved these valuable lives to the State. It has been feared that the short-time service would greatly affect the Army in India, and no doubt it is doing so; but we note that no fewer than 5,000 men of the regiments under orders for England in the past four years, volunteered for other regiments to remain in India. The greatest number of desertions takes place in Calcutta and Dum Dum. The deaths from cholera in 1876 were 134; in 1871, 62; in 1872, 427; in 1873, 47; in 1874, 11; and in 1875, 194. In 1863 the Army Sanitary Commission anticipated that improved conditions would reduce the death-rate to 20 per thousand as well as reduce the number of sick. The daily sick rate per 1,000 in 1876 was 56·6, or almost exactly the same as the average for the preceding 5 years. The rate of admissions into hospital per 1,000 of strength in 1876 was 1361·5, or 32·2 less than the average in the years 1871-75. The death rate per 1,000 of strength for cholera was 2·32 in 1876, or a little less than the average of the preceding five years. 1·61 per 1,000 died from violence; and excluding deaths from cholera and violence, 11·39 per 1,000 of strength died from all other causes. The loss by invaliding equalled 38·90 per 1,000. The rates of deaths and invaliding are very steady, but the deaths from cholera fluctuate very much; in 1874 there were only 11, in 1872 there were 427. The deaths from climatic diseases have varied only 1 per 1,000 in the years 1873-76. Dr. Bryden says, "Seasons such as 1856, 1860-61, and 1869 must recur in India, but it is our expectation that in such a case the influence of an epidemic of fever or even of cholera shall fall lightly in comparison with former experience, and that the constitutions of the men affected shall not be undermined beyond recovery, as was too frequently the case in former times. But I should hold out a false hope were I to allege that under favourable sanitary conditions, the effects of epidemic influences, over which we have no control, can be altogether abrogated. Take the years 1868-69 as illustration; and while it is true that the epidemics of malaria and cholera ran a parallel course all over Northern and Western India, it was fever, and not cholera, which determined the general character of the year over the vast tract affected from the Ganges to the Indus."

Drunkenness is still a common failing of the British soldiers; and we regret to notice that the annual average number reported is highest in the Bombay Presidency. The percentage on strength was 28·7 in Bengal, 44·0 in Madras, and 40·7 in Bombay. In 1876 there were 189 cases of *delirium tremens*, or 3·3 per 1,000, and the deaths were 3·2 per cent of the treated, which must be considered an immense improvement on the figures of twenty years ago, and is entirely due to better medical treatment.

Venereal diseases still continue to swell the sick list, and though few die under this head, yet a large number of men are rendered unfit. Twenty per cent of the strength are said to pass through the hospitals annually for venereal affections. Who can tell how many of these have their lives permanently damaged? If these diseases cannot be eradicted, they can at least be in a great measure controlled by Lock hospitals.

The admissions into the hospitals for dysentery and hepatitis in the years 1871—76 per 1,000 of strength in the three Presidencies differ considerably; thus for dysentery Madras shows an annual average of 77·7, Bengal 29·8, and Bombay 27·5, while for hepatitis Madras is 70·8, Bengal 49·7, and Bombay 44·0. It would thus appear that Bombay is healthier than either of the other two Presidencies, as far as these two climatic diseases are concerned.

During the years 1871-75 in every 100 soldiers, 55 had served in India from 1 to 4 years, 24 from 5 to 7 years, and 21 had been in this country over 7 years. The European Army in India as a body is composed of young men: only 2 per cent are over 40 years of age, 14 per cent. 35, 86 per cent. are below 35 years of age, and 65 per cent are under 30. Since restrictions were placed on sending out mere boys, the number of lads in the ranks has diminished: in 1875 there were only 1,264 lads under 20, and in 1876 only 1,185. There must always be some immature soldiers in India because the sons of soldiers are taken on, and it would be a great hardship to the soldiers were their sons debarred from entering the Army as boys. In every 100 soldiers, 38 are below 24 years of age, 48 are between 25 and 34, and 14 are above 35 years old.

A new feature in the statistics before us is a table showing the liability to death according to length of residence in India; if this be continued in future reports, as appears to be Dr. Bryden's intention, a most valuable collection of vital statistics for life assurance offices in this country will be collected. The figures are given for the years 1873—75, but somewhat imperfectly; those for 1876 are complete and may be expressed thus:—Excluding accidental deaths, cholera, and small-pox, but including all others, in 100 deaths from all causes, 40·24 were men of from 1 to 4 years' residence in India; 23·71 were deaths among men who had served from 5 to 7 years in this country; and 36·05 occurred among men who had served over 7 years. Enteric fever kills the young soldier and heart disease the old. Hepatitis affects old and young and dysentery is rather more severe in the old. Although it is manifest from the tables that length of residence in India increases the liability to what may be called diseases of deterioration, still it does not increase the rate of invaliding; indeed the young soldiers are invalided at a higher rate than the old, who seem to be either better lives originally, or their general standard has been raised by the bad lives having been early eliminated; or yet, again, it may be the old soldiers have become acclimatized and know how to take care of themselves better than the young men.

The report which we have endeavoured to review is a most valuable one alike to the statesman and the soldier, to statists and the doctor. A few years more of such carefully prepared figures will enable the authorities to reduce the death rate and the invaliding, for the etiology of every disease and the cause of every death will be plainly demonstrated, and we look hopefully forward to better hygienic conditions reducing the losses of the European Army of India to a figure which will not greatly exceed the rate in England.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Nov. 25.

WE have had a visit from the Commissioner N. D., Mr. Erskine, the object of which, if rumour is to be believed, was to enquire into the necessity or otherwise of raising a loan, applied for by the Municipality, for the purpose of improving the roads generally in this city. The Commissioner arrived here on the morning of the 21st and left for Wasud (Ahmedabad districts) the following day. Mr. Erskine inspected the principal thoroughfares in the city, including that running through the Joona Bazaar, about which there has been such a deal of stir for the past three years. The Municipality have decided on widening it, and in some cases of reluctance to part with the additional land required, the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act (X. of 1870) have been put in force; but I am afraid the Municipality is attempting a gross injustice in using coercive measures to acquire *more* land than that actually required for widening the road. A deputation consisting of the leading inhabitants of the city waited on the Commissioner to represent this and other grievances to which they have been subjected by the Municipality, and he has undertaken to look into their complaints during his sojourn here in January next. It would be absurd to expect that, in the face of the uncleanly and wretched condition of the city, rendered so, as the Commissioner will have found it to be, owing purely to the want of judicious administration on the part of the authorities concerned, Government would for a moment countenance the application for a loan. The Broach Municipality has now been in existence for nearly 27 years, and the only works of public improvement of any significance which have been executed during that period within my knowledge are the main road leading to the B. B. and C. I. Railway station, the Jahadeshurer and Kutopore slopes, and the new Municipal Office. That this modicum of new works, so to speak, plus other current charges for maintenance and conservancy, should have tended to reduce the Municipality to its present poverty-stricken condition, which may be better judged by the fact that the pay of the establishment is always in arrears for months, calls for investigation. Rather than go to the market or Government for a loan the Municipality should study economy, reducing as a preliminary measure the cost and strength of the establishment, bearing in mind that municipal income was not raised to foster inertness or lethargy; but, on the contrary, to devise and execute means to secure the health and comfort of the people.

The partial failure of the crops has induced Government to grant *tuccavee* advances in certain villages. The weather continues healthy and fever is rapidly on the decline.

AKOLA, Nov. 26.

THE Resident, Sir Richard Meade, has postponed his tour through Berar for a short time, and it is likely he will be here in the month of January.

Col. Bell, Judicial Commissioner, has also left Akola with his family for his usual tour, and the only European officer of rank now remaining in Akola is Mr. C. A. W. Davies, who has been lately promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissioner, and upon him devolve the several duties of officers absent from here—a work which he performs with his usual assiduity and zeal.

Khan Bahadur Dastoor Hosungji Jamaspji, Professor of Persian in the Deccan College, honoured this place with a short visit while returning from Indore, where he had been on some important mission.

The Temple Gardens are flourishing under the supervision of Mr. Edulji Bymanji; and the energetic superintendence of Dastoor Bymanji Saheb has materially helped in renovating the Town Hall and other public places which are under his charge.

Mr. Nusserwanji Pestonji Cama, barrister-at-law, has achieved a wonderful success in his appeal by getting the decision of Lt.-Col. Menzies set aside in the suit of Poorumal vs. Pookermul, who are big jagirdars, and by this the appellant has been enabled to keep in force his decree for rupees one lakh and upwards, which was considered to have been time-barred and extinguished by the court below. Mr. Cama was equally successful in getting another appeal for a suit, valued at Rs. 25,000, admitted on the file in spite of its being presented too late and thus time-barred.

A SCHOOL OF ARTS FOR RAJKOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 25.

WHILE the country is disturbed with the din of war, this province is in a fair way of achieving some of the triumphs of peace. The great Rajkote Exhibition that was held in August of last year showed pretty plainly in what state the arts and industries of this province are, and how far they require encouragement. It was one of the chief objects of the promoters of that Exhibition to make it the nucleus of a museum or some such permanent institution. But it is a question of money, and in a province like Kattywar the accomplishment of such a project is hardly possible without the co-operation of the political officers and the good-will and support of the different Durbars. These have now been vouchsafed, and the liberal chiefs of Kattywar have to a man voluntarily come forward and voted for the maintenance of a School of Industry at Rajkote, and also for the establishment of a depot in connection therewith for the reception and sale of articles manufactured in various parts of the province. Colonel Barton warmly favours the scheme, and the interest he takes in the revival of the indigenous arts and manufactures of Kattywar is evident from the following Notification published in the last *Agency Gazette*:—

"At the meeting of the karbharis held at Rajkote on 19th August last it was agreed that a School of Arts should be established at Rajkote in supersession of the School of Industry, and that the chiefs of the province should continue their subscriptions on the present scale for the following three years. The services of a competent teacher have been engaged, and he will be ready to undertake a class of pupils from the commencement of 1879. A portion of the School of Industry has also been adapted to the purpose of class rooms. It is intended at first to start a class for elementary drawing only, and when pupils are sufficiently advanced, they will be instructed in modelling in clay, in wood carving, and in the manufacture of ornamental pottery, &c. The Acting Political Agent trusts that all the chiefs and officials in the province will lend him their support in this attempt to introduce a knowledge of the true principles of art into Kattywar. There is an abundance of the faculty of imitation amongst the artizans and handicraft workers, there is also a considerable amount of skill and talent, but at present they are all working on bad models. The beautiful forms of early Hindu art are quite forgotten, and in their stead we have the grotesque and conventional figures which are now universally adopted. It is with a hope of correcting this degradation of art and of introducing a pure and higher standard that the School of Arts has been suggested. In course of time other classes, such as for a practical course of surveying, may be attempted.

"It is also intended to establish a depot in connection with the School of Arts—for the reception and sale of articles manufactured in various parts of the province, such as vessels in the different metals, carvings in stone, wood, and marble, leather manufactures, &c. Many places in Kattywar have a *specialité* for some particular manufacture, but the articles are unprocurable except at the particular place where they are made. The School of Arts in Rajkote will be a central spot where specimens of all these different manufactures can be collected, and where the fact of their existence can be made widely known. States and talukdars are invited to send in specimens of the various manufactures carried on within their several jurisdictions after 1st January next."

BOMBAY.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of October was 35,60,228 lbs. or candies 4,541, valued at Rs. 8,69,045.

THE NARAYEN VASUDEV MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the subscribers to the above Memorial Fund will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock, to determine the form which the memorial is to take. The meeting will be presided over by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mussoon Dhondee, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges of theft of a cotton sheet and three handkerchiefs, the property of two Mahomedans. He was sentenced to be flogged twenty-five stripes on the first charge, and to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

RUN OVER BY A BULLOCK CART.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Musjid Bunder, on view of the body of a Hindoo lad, aged about 15 years, named Dhondee Hurry, who on that forenoon was knocked down and run over by a bullock cart. One of the wheels passed over deceased's head, which caused instantaneous death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL FALL FROM A BALCONY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Coombadbowl street, on view of the body of a Mahomedan child, aged three years, who on the evening previous fell off a balcony on the third storey of a house to the road below, a height of about 45 feet, sustaining such injuries that it died within a few minutes after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo jeweller, named Buldewsing Munoolal, residing at Marwarree Bazaar, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with voluntarily causing hurt to Jotteepursad Kedernath on the previous night. It appears that the complainant and defendant had quarrelled over the sale of some jewellery when the defendant struck complainant a severe blow on his left eye, and he had in consequence to be taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he is under treatment. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 18th proximo, and the defendant is held to bail in a sum of Rs. 1,000 in his own recognizance, besides a deposit of a similar amount as surety for his appearance.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN.

THE Canadian Blondin's performance yesterday included, amongst other interesting items, the feat of carrying a man on his back across the rope. A Parsee very pluckily volunteered this risk, and went through it with singular self-possession and nerve. Indeed so little frightened was he by his first essay that he went across a second time to oblige some people who came in late. Blondin executed his various feats with marvellous ease and assurance, and it is a pity that he is not supported as he deserves to be. We hear that on Saturday there will be an afternoon performance, in the course of which Blondin will repeat his great feat of carrying a man on his back across the rope.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE AT PALITANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Soorsingji Institution was performed by Colonel Barton, Polical Agent, Kattywar, on the 19th instant. A superb pavilion was pitched, in which seats were provided for visitors, and the boys of the Palitana school were accommodated in a separate tent. The whole place was gaily decorated with flags and other devices. On his arrival the Political Agent was received by His Highness the Thakore Saheb. On taking his seat Prince Mansingji read the following address on behalf of His Highness:—

"I am rejoiced to have this opportunity afforded me of welcoming you, Colonel Barton, into my territories, and expressing my heartfelt thanks for your kindness in including my talooka in your tour this season. As the representative in Kattywar of that august and esteemed Queen and Empress who now wields the Sovereign sceptre in India, the beneficent character of whose rule is manifested in the unmistakable [illegible]tion and loyal attachment to Her Throne of the Princes and people of this vast Empire, I offer you my sincere and cordial welcome. Ever since the advent of the British power in Kattywar, more especially since Her Majesty's reign, this peninsula has reaped immense benefits. Under its protecting shadow, peace and tranquillity have been restored to a degree unknown in the previous history of the country; the mutual relations between the State have been placed on a just and firm basis; petty states preserved from internal feuds and foreign aggressions. Impulse has been given to education, easy communications have been opened, while earnest efforts have been made to introduce the triumph of modern civilization into the province. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without acknowledging in very grateful terms the particular benefits my State and my family have derived from the friendship and protection of the British Government.

"I am rejoiced to welcome you the more as one of those large and liberal-minded statesman (now-a-days rare) belonging to that school of political thought which identifies itself with the interest and welfare of Native States, and who have done so much to consolidate and strengthen the British supremacy in India and to place it on a firmer and securer basis. Judging from your past official life, your high administrative tact and talent, and the deep interest you have always taken in the welfare of the Native rulers and of the people placed by Providence under their care, the chiefs and people of Kattywar alike have hailed your appointment as Political Agent to so important a charge as the Kattywar Agency with feelings of unfeigned satisfaction.

"I am also glad of this visit, as you will personally be enabled to see the progress and improvements made in my State, and to judge for yourself how my subjects have been faring under my rule. I may be permitted to assure you, that it shall always be my earnest aim and endeavour to respond to the wishes of your Government, for whom I entertain the highest respect and esteem, in all matters affecting the well-being of my State.

"To come to the object of the present meeting. Being fully conscious of the intellectual, material, and moral benefits that are likely to accrue to my subjects by the widespread of education, I have resolved, as one important step in that direction, that Palitana shall be provided with an airy and commodious building, which shall serve as a seminary, a library, and a lecture hall, the foundation stone of which is to be laid to-day under your auspices. Trusting that this institution will, while perpetuating the memory of your kind visit to this place, prove a source of blessing to my subjects, I request you, Colonel Barton, to lay the foundation stone."

To this address the Political Agent replied as follows:—

"I have to thank your Highness for your kind reception and the cordial welcome you have afforded me. It is the desire and wish of her Majesty's Government to preserve the rights of all who owe their allegiance to her and in carrying out the wishes and instructions I can but follow in the steps of my distinguished predecessors.

"It gives me sincere pleasure to learn from your Highness that you fully appreciate the benefits conferred upon the Chiefs and people of India by Her Majesty's gracious rule, and you have a full consciousness of your duties as, a ruler in promoting works of improvement, which will alike benefit yourself and those whom Providence has placed under your protection.

"As an evidence of your wish to promote the great work of education, you have projected the building of which you have been glad enough to ask me to lay the foundation stone to-day. The building, as you have informed me, is intended to serve the triple purpose of an Anglo-Vernacular School, Library, and a Lecture Hall; it will doubtless be an ornament to your capital, and will be the means, as you observe, of spreading the blessings of education amongst your people. I have, therefore, great pleasure in acceding to your Highness's request, and, in laying the foundation stone, beg to express a sincere wish for the prosperity of the Palitana Anglo-Vernacular School."

After the ceremony of laying the foundation stone was over, prizes were distributed to the boys, and nosegays, *attar*, and *pan supari* to the visitors.

FORGERY AND CHEATING BY PERSONATION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, was engaged yesterday and to-day, in trying William Edward Mathews, who claimed to be tried as a British born subject, and who described himself as a fireman on the Rajpootana State Railway, but at present residing in Poona. Mathews is a young man of 23, and the charges against him were forgery, intending that the document forged shall be used for the purpose of cheating and cheating by personation. I give you below the Rev. Mr. Stead's complaint and yesterday's proceedings against the man:—

To Dr. Fraser, the local Magistrate, Poona

Dear Sir,—I received early last week a letter enclosed (No. 1) purporting to be written by Colonel Davidson of Jubbulpore. On the following morning a young man who gave his name as George Parkinson called on me at the request, as he said, of Colonel Davidson, and delivered letter enclosed (No. 2). The two letters are such manifest fabrications, written with the object of extorting money under false pretences, that I think it a duty to place them in your hands, in order that the writer may be dealt with as the law directs.—I am, &c., S. STEAD,
Chaplain of St. Paul's Church, Poona.

The Rev. S. Stead on solemn affirmation deposed—I produce a letter which I received by post. (A). The day after the receipt of the letter I saw the accused. He came to my house saying Colonel Davidson had sent him, gave his name as George Parkinson, and handed me the letter I now produce. (B). I asked accused where he was living, and he said he was living in Ghorepoorie with a person named Pearce, an unemployed engine driver. He stated that he himself had been unemployed for the past 12 months. I told him if I wanted him I would send for him, and he then left me.

Accused declined to cross-examine.

(A.)

Jubbulpore, Nov. 17.

To REV. S. STEAD, Chaplain.

REV. SIR,—I beg to inform you that I have got a ayah since last 10 years, and she has a son by name George Parkinson, at present in Poona. I have this day written to him to go and see you, and I hope you will kindly inform him that his mother is very ill, and there is no hopes of her, so I hope you will kindly give him a little advice, and tell him to come over to us soon as possible; by our writing he does not take much notice, and he has been away from us since last eight years, and he is a very good young man and hardworking, and he does not wish to remain on his mother's earnings, and so he went away from us, but tell him that the poor mother is on her death-bed, and she wants to see him. Therefore I beg you will kindly send him at once, and if he should say that he has no money, please be good enough to give him the fair to Jubbulpore, and write to me at once, and I shall send you the money by the return of post. Rev. Sir, you will excuse me for the trouble. Respects from Mrs. Davidson and same from myself.—Yours, &c. J. DAVIDSON, Colonel,
H. M.'s 27th M. N. I.

(B.)

Jubbulpore, Nov. 17.

PARKINSON,—Mrs. Davidson tells me that she wrote to you when you were in Bombay, but she received no reply. I have written to Rev. S. Stead, Chaplain, St. Paul's Church, Poona, so you go and see him in his bungalow, and do as he tells you. Loves from your Ma.—Yours truly,
J. DAVIDSON, Colonel,
H. M.'s 27th M. N. I.

Dr. Fraser then proceeded with the examination of the accused, which was as follows:—

Q.—Did you write and sign the letters now shown to you by the Court. A.—I did.

Q.—Did you personally deliver letter B. to Rev. Mr. Stead? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you post letter A. addressed to the Ven the Archdeacon Stead? A.—In Poona.

Q.—Do you know a person named George Parkinson? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know of a Mrs. Parkinson, *ayah* of Colonel Davidson? A.—I do not.

Q.—What was your object in sending these letters to the Ven. Archdeacon Stead? A.—I wished to raise money in that way as I was starving.

The following is the second case against the prisoner:—

Alfred Grainger Cane on oath deposed—I am a clergyman of the Church of England, and Chaplain, St. Mary's, Poona. I saw the accused on Tuesday last. I received by post last Tuesday morning the letter I now produce (A). After the receipt of this letter accused called on me. He then personally delivered to me the letter I now produce (B). When accused came I told him I had received this letter (A) from Colonel Davidson. I told him I had heard that his mother was very ill, and he said he was not aware of it. I said she was anxious to see him, and he said he was anxious to go to Jubbulpore to see her. I asked him when he would be prepared to go, and he said the next morning. He said he was not able to pay his own passage, and I said Colonel Davidson had promised to advance the money for his journey. I asked him if Colonel Davidson was of the Madras Army, and accused said he was. I then asked him for his address, and he gave it to me as in the Ghorepoorie Bazaar. I then said I would send a man down to him, giving him to understand that I would send the money. I was leaving for Bombay early the next morning. When leaving accused instructed my sepoy not to go to the bazaar to him, but that he would call for the money to my house. I then informed the police.

Accused declined to cross-examine.

Records A. and B. were exactly the same as in the first case, only that the name of the Rev. Mr. Cane was substituted for the Rev. Mr. Stead.

Examination of the accused by the Magistrate:—Q. Did you write and sign the letter now shown to you by the Court (A)? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you personally deliver to the Rev. Mr. Cane the letter now shown to you (B)? A.—I did.

Q.—What was your object in sending and giving these letters to the Rev. Mr. Cane? A.—I did so to raise money because I was starving.

Dr. Frazer then formally committed the prisoner in both cases to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions which commence at the Sangum Court on Monday, the 2nd proximo.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

GENERAL BIDDULPH'S FORCE.

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

General Biddulph's Force in Pishin captured the Amir's Munshi with the revenue accounts in his possession.

The Force has obtained abundance of supplies.

GENERAL ROBERTS' FORCE.

General Roberts' Force reached Mahomed Azim's Fort in Kurram to-day. No opposition has been encountered on the road.

COMMAND OF THE NATIVE STATES' CONTINGENT.

It is probable that Colonel J. Watson, C. B., V. C., Bombay Staff Corps, and Political Agent at Gwalior, will command the Contingent from Native States.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE OCCUPATION OF DAKA.

PESHAWUR, Nov. 27.

The first three brigades of Sir Sam Browne's Division have reached Daka safely, meeting no further opposition.

The fourth brigade garrisons Ali Musjid and Jamrud.

Three hundred prisoners and over four hundred stands of arms, all Enfield rifles, reached this station on Monday. It is reported that the prisoners will be sent to work on the railway between Jhelum and Pindi.

Our own sick from the front are arriving daily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AFGHAN WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The *Daily News* has an article on the subject of the meeting of the Liberal party leaders with reference to Lord Cranbrook's despatch. It supports the resolution which was come to, and denies that it is too strongly couched.

The Afghan official correspondence will be published to-morrow.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

The 74th Highlanders, now stationed at Hongkong, are to be sent to the Cape.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

Sir Thomas Wade (British Minister at Pekin) will proceed to Lahore to discuss with the Viceroy the clauses of the Chefoo Convention that have a special importance to India.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO A HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAMER.

The Hamburg American steamer Pomerania has had a collision with another vessel off Folkestone. She sank and no less than fifty persons were drowned.

Consols closed yesterday at 96⅛ being a rise of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The *Nineteenth Century* contains an article by Sir Henry Rawlinson in which the origin of the feelings of ill-will towards England on the part of the Amir is traced to the refusal of Lord Lawrence, at the time of Shere Ali's accession, to give him moral support against the pretenders who disputed his right to the throne of Afghanistan.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-6
8½ lbs. do.	6-3
40s. MuleTwist	0-8⅜
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. do	80¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	111¼
Bar Silver	50⅝

Arrivals.—Columbia and Indians.
Departure.—Ceils.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 27, 1-25 P. M.

French Steamer Ava from China arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills,	on demand	...1s. 7 17-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	...2·11½.	,,

MR. ANDREW R. SCOBLE, Q.C., late Advocate General of Bombay, has recently joined the Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway.

WE learn that Major J. Phillips, 2nd Squadron Commander of the Poona Horse, has been appointed second in command of the 1st Sind Horse, *vice* Major Malden.

WE are informed that the late chief officer, Mr. Elliston, of the P. and O. s.s, Avoca, has been arrested in England on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of 5,000 sovereigns from that ship in August of last year. He has been brought up at Bow Street Police Office and remanded.

SOME anticipations, we hear, are cherished among those who have received invitations, that, on the occasion of the inspection of the magnificent P. and O. steamer Kaisar-i-Hind on Saturday afternoon next, a quiet dance will be a part of the programme. The number that will probably be present will, however, render this impracticable; and no doubt the pleasure of the inspection of the ship will sufficiently gratify all who may be on board. Steam launches, we are authorised to say, will make return trips to both the Apollo and Mazagon bunders.

THE P. and O. Company seems to have fallen asleep since it got its Mail contract renewed. Two or three of its steamers have lately taken seven days and a half over the voyage from Aden to Bombay, and this jog-trot pace hardly suits modern ideas of the rate of speed at which the Indian Mails can and ought to be carried.

THE Pishin valley, which the Quetta Field Force has now entered, is the middle portion of the valley of the Lora river. It is 30 miles broad and 60 long, and its elevation is 5,000 feet, that of Quetta being 5,540. It is inhabited by 10,000 families of Sayads and dependent Kakurs, who are agriculturists and horse dealers. Beyond this valley is the Kojuck Pass over the Khojeh Amran range of mountains, which is the chief and almost the only physical obstacle to the march of an army on Kandahar.

THE latest official report from the Saran (Bengal) districts says, that "with each succeeding week of continued drought, prospects are of course becoming worse; paddy, except on inconsiderable areas of low land, has altogether failed; *rabi* crops are being irrigated from wells wherever practicable; prices of foodgrains have slightly fallen; fever is still prevalent."

A SUIT for a dissolution of his marriage has (says the *Englishman*) been filed in the High Court by a well known gentleman in Calcutta, who follows the profession of a Broker. The co-respondent is a gallant Major in the Royal Artillery, and the damages are laid at rupees five thousand.

A NEW weekly paper, published in London, is a candidate for the patronage of the English in India, its title being "The Colonial Empire and Star of India." The prospectus states that it "contains a very readable and carefully compiled epitome of European news for Indian readers, in a lighter and more interesting form than that usually adopted." Further, it says, "A great point in its favour is, that the rate of subscription for India is fixed, and not subject to the fluctuations of exchange. Subscribers, therefore, always know what they will have to pay for their paper, no matter how low the rate of exchange." It may probably meet the taste of many of the reading public in India, and enjoys with the other well-conducted Overland papers a share of public support.

THE *Pioneer* thinks Sir Salar Jung's offer should be accepted, at least in so far that a small contingent should be sent to the front from Hyderabad, because "Hyderabad is the State to which the Mahomedans of India chiefly look up; and though the upper classes of the Mahomedan population may need no external argument to recommend the identification of their interests at all times with those of the British Government, the bulk of the Mahomedan lower classes throughout the Empire would undoubtedly be struck by the spectacle of Hyderabad troops voluntarily pressing forward to fight side by side with our own against an enemy who, himself a Mahomedan prince, loses his claim to their sympathy directly he becomes, for political reasons, the enemy of our common Sovereign."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Times* suggesting that a testimonial should be presented to Sir W. Robinson before he leaves that Presidency in recognition of "the manly position he took up in opposition to the introduction of the Trades Licence Tax Act." The *Times* says:—"As our correspondent points out, a double service would be done by the presentation. Admiration would be expressed for an honest and fearless legislator whilst a demonstration would also be made against an obnoxious and unfair tax. Sir William is certainly deserving of all honour, and the licence tax merits all the hostility which can constitutionally and legitimately be expressed against it. We hope merchants and traders in Madras will not be lacking in their plain duty at this juncture."

THE *Pioneer*:—After gold in the Wynaad, coffee in Kinta should be the cry of to-day. Kinta seems to be a district in Perak, and Perak is a State in the Malayan Peninsula to which a force was once sent from India. The men, we believe, have not yet received the small amount of extra pay allowed them for service on that expedition. However, the Kinta district is now in charge of a British officer, who, with some gentlemen from Ceylon, explored towards the source of the Kinta river. The gentlemen from Ceylon were on the look out for ground which would do for coffee plantations, and they seem to have found it. "The gentle slopes of the Sungei Punon basin," writes the officer in charge of the Kinta district, "greatly pleased my companions who promised a brilliant coffee future for it; in fact they have both been much pleased with what they have seen, and from the temperature we have experienced, as well as from what they have heard, they are of opinion that coffee will thrive at much lower elevations than in Ceylon." Moreover, the soil just above the coffee zone is admirably adapted for cinchona cultivation; and below the coffee zone there is just the soil for tea. There is even a suspicion of gold; "large boulders of white quartz similar to the matrix in which gold is found in parts of Australia."

THE *Pioneer*:—A Chaplain's Wife, who consults us on the subject, like many other ladies no doubt, wishes to do something for our soldiers sent into Afghanistan; to make them, for instance, "the necessary underclothing." She points out, with justice, that they will be exposed to the rigours of a hard winter, and urges the formation of some society of ladies for working at whatever clothes may be considered suitable. Now the impulse that moves our correspondent is in its way excellent, the sympathies of all India should be with these soldiers who are to fight for the honour of the Empire, perhaps to begin a war which shall be of more moment in the history of India and England than any that has been undertaken this century. But although it is hard to say what practical shapes our sympathy should assume, it seems more than probable that warm underclothing is not the best. It is the duty of Government to see to these matters and that duty, we hope, has been and will be honestly fulfilled. There may be, and are, some details needing improvement; improvement, however, which could be carried out by no ladies' club, and which Government will undertake willingly and perform with all possible despatch. In fact, if our correspondent and her friends think they can confer, by working even three hours a day, any tangible benefits on our soldiers, they deceive themselves. It may seem ungracious to say this, but charity and loving kindness which magnifies its own importance is to blame, yet there are ways of showing sympathy; ways of letting the men know, amidst the hardships of the campaign, that they are not forgotten. Let the Chaplain's Wife leave the provision of necessaries to the Government; and find some way of sending presents, which, though practically superfluous, would yet be very welcome. And let her and other ladies go their own way to work; there is no need for ladies' clubs, or a general agitation and talk about the matter. Perhaps Government would undertake to deliver to each regiment on service a certain weight of Christmas presents. Each lady who cared might send a parcel. A stamped and addressed envelope inside would doubtless be returned with some expression of gratitude. Only send no tracts.

MR. BARTON, a barrister in New Zealand,—under the protection of his position as a member of the House of Representatives,—has made an extraordinarily virulent attack upon the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Richmond. He accused them of having been guilty of the most glaring and high-handed injustice to him and his colleagues, moved solely by personal hostility to himself. He concluded his attack upon the Judges by the following sentences:—"I charge Mr. Justice Richmond with violating the truth from the Bench to sustain an order against my client, which, but for that statement, could not have been sustained. I charge the Court with tying up the case of another of my clients until his opponents should get the benefit of a statute of limitations. I charge the Court with delaying the case of another client who had got a verdict in his favour, until his opponents had issued a writ in a cross action for matter decided by that verdict, and until he had got a judgment against my client and made him a bankrupt. I charge Judge Richmond with misdirecting a jury so as to defeat the manifest right, and I further charge that when he found upon that jury a person who was really, though not ostensibly, a co-defendant, sat to decide his own case, he (the judge), contrary to the clearest principles of English law, refused to set aside the verdict, though that verdict was based on a quibble directed by himself, and in clear violation of the equity of the case. I declare myself able to prove all these charges and many more, and I have in this address charged Mr. Justice Richmond with writing a letter at variance with the truth from the beginning to the end of it." Some hon. members expressed unbounded astonishment that Mr. Barton should avail himself of his position in the House to make such an attack without following it up by a motion. The Government have not decided whether they will take any steps in the matter.

THE ADVANCE ON ALI MUSJID.

FURTHER DETAILS.

JUST as we go to press, details have reached us from Peshawur of the plan of operations which were to be carried out by Sir Sam Browne's Division on the 21st instant. The number of fighting men amounted to about 6,000, comprising 1 cavalry and 4 infantry brigades with 5 batteries of artillery. The plan fixed upon appears to have been to get early possession of a defile above Ali Musjid and about one and-a-half miles long and terminating at a point called Keshi Khesta. This is the only route by which the guns and garrison of Ali Musjid could make a retreat in case of defeat, and it was therefore of strategic importance to secure the passage of this defile. For this purpose the 1st and 2nd brigades, each brigade having a mountain battery attached to it, were detailed to march under General Macpherson some hours before day light in advance of General Browne's force. In order to accomplish this, Macpherson was to strike into the mountains at Lashaura and following an already reconnoitred hill path, push on to a point called Suppri on the northern summit of the Rhotas hill. Here Tytler's brigade was to be detached to the left in order first to carry the summit of the Rhotas where the enemy had placed several guns, and then to follow the shoulder of the Rhotas to a position opposite Ali Musjid where the artillery of the brigade could enfilade its defences, while the infantry descending the slopes into the bed of the stream could bring their fire to bear on the left flank of the Ali Musjid defences, and take in reverse an Afghan battery placed in advance lower down. Macpherson in the meantime was to move on from Suppri and make direct for Kheshi Khesta with a view to intercept the garrison when driven from Ali Musjid by the front attack of Browne's two other brigades. These moved from camp some hours after the others, giving General Macpherson a fair start to make a march of 13 miles over exceedingly difficult ground. Sir Sam. Browne's force got into the Khybur by daylight and reached the Largi ridge about 11 a. m., the heavy 40 pounder battery arriving shortly after midday and opening fire immediately upon Ali Musjid, our shells telling with good effect.

The fire from the garrison was soon silenced, but as the Amir's troops were in considerable strength, and as the two flanking brigades under Macpherson and Tytler had not yet come into their prescribed positions owing to the difficulties of the road which were most trying and which delayed them, Sir S. Browne thought it better to wait before giving the assault. Darkness coming on prevented further operations, and the troops bivouacked on the ground they occupied. During the night, however, the enemy, as we have stated elsewhere, abandoned Ali Musjid, leaving their guns, tents, stores and war material in our hands. Official telegrams give the loss on our side as not serious.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

WE regret to hear of the death on the 22nd, at Muttra, of Seth Gobind Das, C. S. I., a native gentleman of conspicuous intelligence, loyalty and liberality—the head of the well known Seth family at Muttra. He rendered important services to English residents at Muttra during the Mutiny.—*Pioneer.*

THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST A NATIVE EDITOR.

THE "RAST GOFTAR" *vs.* "BOMBAY SUMMACHAR."

THE case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which Mr. Ardasir Byramjee Patel, Secretary to the Bombay Cricket Club, and Mr. Manockjee Burjorjee, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Summachr* newspaper, stood charged with defamation, brought by Mr. Kaikhosroo N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, in respect of a certain defamatory letter which was recently published in the paper of the second defendant, and the writer of which was the first defendant, reflecting upon the character of the complainant.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, barrister, instructed by Mr. Ardasir, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Starling, barrister, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, for the defendants.

Mr. Starling, before the case was proceeded with, endeavoured, by quoting certain cases, to show that the letter complained of was not a libel.

Mr. Pherozshaw objected to this procedure after the Magistrate had given his opinion that it was a libel.

Mr. Sterling said that his object was to save further contention as well as the time of the Court; and the case might be settled if the complainant were allowed to withdraw the charge.

Mr. Pherozshaw objected to the course proposed by Mr. Sterling unless reparation was made by the defendants to the complainant by tendering an ample apology.

Mr. Sterling then said, that he would, under the circumstances, justify the libel, but at the same time the defendants imputed no corrupt motives to the complainant or any other party in the letter complained of.

The case was thereupon proceeded with.

Mr. Kaikhosroo N. Kabrajee was examined by Mr. Pherozshaw at some length for the prosecution, and his examination was not concluded when the Court rose at 5 p.m. The case was adjourned to the 18th proximo.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

USING AS GENUINE FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

Assir Laljee, a Bhattia of respectable appearance, was again placed at the bar charged with using as genuine a forged currency note for Rs. 1,000 on the 25th and another for the same amount on the 28th September last; and with fraudulently having in his possession on the latter date another forged note for Rs. 1,000, and three forged notes for Rs. 100 each. Mr. Farran, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Gill and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, conducted the defence.

The case for the prosecution was proceeded with before his Lordship and the same special jury, and several more witnesses were examined. The line of cross-examination taken by the learned counsel for the defence indicated the case for the prisoner to be, that the prosecution was got up by the police at the instigation of some enemies of the accused, who was a well-to-do man, having had in his possession, at the time of his arrest, cash and ornaments of the value of about three-quarters of a lakh of rupees.

The case for the prosecution closed at 5 p. m., when the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. Mr. Gill will then address the jury on behalf of the accused; and he expressed his intention to conclude the evidence for the defence in one day. Acting on a suggestion made by Mr. Gill at the rising of the Court, the jury went to view the prisoner's premises from which the prosecution alleged (while the defence denied) there were means of egress through an adjoining house. The jury were taken for the night to Watson's Hotel, as on the previous day.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

AT the last monthly meeting of this Society the Hon'ble J. Gibbs, President, in the chair, the following members were present:—Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, C.S.I., Vice-President; K. R. Kama, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurung; Esq., G.G.M.C.; Professor R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A.; J. C. Lisboa, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Dr. J. Pinkerton; Dhirajram Dalpatram, Esq.; Professor P. Peterson, M.A. Gunputrao Bhasker, Esq.; Byramjee Nusserwanje Servai, Esq.; Pandit Bhagwanlal Indrajee; and W. M. Wood, Esq., Honorary Secretary. Visitor, C. W. Doughty, Esq. The following gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected:—Bejonjee Ruttonjee Kotewall, Esq., Dorabjee Jamshedjee Contractor, Esq., C. A. Turner, Esq.

Dr. J. C. Lisboa read a second paper on certain plants "undescribed in the Bombay flora of Dr. Gibson and Mr. Dalzell." He exhibited specimens of all, or nearly all, the plants specified. Several of them had been gathered in Bombay island or Salsette while others came from various parts of the Deccan and Southern Koncan. Dr. Lisboa's paper, which gives every detail as to the class and habitat of the several varieties specified, will in due course appear in the Society's Journal, supplementing the former contribution on this subject by the same member. In responding to a vote of thanks, proposed by Rao Saheb Viswanath N. Mundlik, seconded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Dr. Lisboa made several observations regarding the scope in this presidency for systematic botanical research. He alluded to the pains taken in this direction by Mr. A. K. Nairne and others; but seemed to think that it was high time the *Bombay Flora and Graham's Plants of Bombay*, however valuable at the time of their compilation, ought to be superseded by some more comprehensive work. On alluding to the botany of Matheran as not being fully known, especially in regard to cryptogamic plants, Dr. Pinkerton reminded the speaker of Dr. Young Smith's excellent natural history of that sanatarium; and Mr. W. M. Wood mentioned that several years ago a voluminous list of cryptogamic plants were drawn up by Major (now Colonel) Julian C. Hobson, of the Bombay Army. Mr. Wood said his impression was that the list, which was then offered to the Society, had been printed in its journals or at least described in the proceedings. Dr Lisboa in conclusion renewed and strongly urged the proposal made by him on a former occasion, for the institution in Bombay of a public Herbarium that should serve as a permanent record for botanists and a constant resource for students. The President, in putting the vote, said that he had reason to hope arrangements might shortly be made for giving effect to these proposals.

Professor Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar then read a memorandum on certain curious objects of antiquarian interest which were found in the Brahmapuri Hill, near Kolapore, in the course of last year. Several of these and photographs of the remainder were exhibited at a former meeting of the Society some months ago. The crystal casket placed in the stone receptacle, must, said the Professor, have contained a relic; and as such relic caskets contained in such stone receptacles are found in Buddhistic stupas or topes (see General Cunningham's Arch. reports), the mound at Kolapore in which this casket was found very likely contains such a stupa buried in it. The fact that in the Brahmapuri Hill hoards of coins have been twice found seems to point to the conclusion that that hill contains the ruins of an old city. In other parts of India such ruins exist in the form of mounds or hillocks, which when excavated yield many interesting relics of antiquity. If, then, excavations are made in the mound and the hill at Kolapore several valuable relics of the same nature will very likely be found. The coins sent to the Society belong to the Andhiachritya kings, Vasithiputta, Madhariputta, and Gotamiputta; but they are a good deal different from these found near Dharanikot, the ancient, Dhanakata the capital of that dynasty, and bear, along with the names of those Kings, others which are not found in these latter. These were perhaps the names of the Viceroys of those Kings deputed to govern this part of the country and the coins were probably struck and issued by them while those belonging to the Talingana series were struck in the capital. This would account for the difference between them.

The President then exhibited a complete set of the ancient bowl-shaped gold coins or tokens known in the South Mahratta Country as, *Ramatink*,—the set consisting of three weighing 4, 2, and 1 tola respectively. The first and third he had obtained from the Southern Mahratta Country when they had until last year been objects of worship in a *must* (Gosain's hut) which had been established for upwards of 500 years. The second belongs to the Society, and was originally obtained by a former President, Mr. W. E. Frere, when at Dharwar. These are all similar in design, having three or four lines of figures, male and female, and one of them appear in "Marsden's Oriental Coins." The concave, or inside of the coin or medal, presents the figures of Rama and Sita on a sort of throne, with attendants holding the umbrella and chowry; in the line below is Hanuman holding up a flower and surrounded by monkey-warriors as if in a durbar after Rama's victory over Ravana and the rescue of Sita. These coins are seldom, if ever, found except in connection with temples, in which they are treated as ritualisitic objects. The President described in detail the pains that he had taken to obtain these *Ramatinkis*; and it appears that only the extreme pressure of famine in Mysore and the S. M. Country has necessitated some of the owners parting with them. He also exhibited four or five other specimens more resembling those depictured in "Marsden;" but pointed out that no whole *Ramatinki* of 4 tolas or ½ of 2 tolas appears there, only quarters of tola each.

The President said that, apparently, the older the coin the worse the standard, the earlier being largely mixed, rather than alloyed, with silver. His object in thus alluding to the coins to-day was to beg the assistance of some of the members of the Society in helping him to fix a date to them. His enquiries had not been successful—in fact the only date he had received was from a learned Shastri who assigned them to 27 lacs of years ago!—the President hoped some of his colleagues would be able to find a later date than that. (Laughter.) The President, in conclusion, pointed out that some modern specimen had appeared and showed, what he considered a late attempt at imitation—a flat gold disc with figures on it. He then enlarged on the subject of forged coins, mentioning curious instances which had come to his knowledge, not only of Greek Bactrian coins in the Punjab and up the Persian Gulf, but of Mahommedan coins imitated at Poona and Bombay—not unfrequently original copper or gold coins imitated in silver. Gold forgeries in exceptional cases being rare.

Mr. C. M. Doughty, recently returned from a tour in the interior of Arabia, then read a few notes relating to his journey and exhibited inscriptions he had copied. Mr. Doughty, as mentioned recently in the *Athenæum*, has visited Tayma (Teima), which lies nearly due east of El-Muwaylah, the fort in Midian whose name is now becoming so well known. Thence he passed to Kasim (Qeeim), Taif (Tayif), and other interesting sites comparatively unexplored. He was unable to reach El-Hijr or Madain Salih ("cities of the Prophet Salih") concerning which so many legends are told; but from what he could learn when in the interior, he concludes that a large proportion of the descriptions of the hewn rock, or "troglodyte" cities, is fabulous. This tour was full of risk, and it was with much difficulty he obtained the copies of inscriptions which he exhibited on this occasion. Parts of them are from rubbings, but the rest are only sketched or copied. The character is mingled and obscure, combining apparently relics of Hebrew with Hymaritic. Mr. Doughty left Arabia by way of Mecca and Jeddah. The Hon'ble President expressed the obligations of the members for the notes placed before them.

Books, pamphlets, and maps presented to this Society during the past month were laid on the table and thanks voted to the donors.

A LONG term prisoner made his escape from the Central Jail, Lahore, on the 19th instant. He had hidden himself in a wash-house, the court-yard of which was undergoing repairs. There he found some poles which he tied together, making a sort of ladder, which he placed against the wall—mounted and vanished. This is said to be the first escape which has occurred for some years.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

ON THE FRONTIER.

The following telegram appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 25th instant:—

MIURI, November 22.

Sibi, in the Amir's territory, nearly due east of Dadur, was to-day occupied by detachments of the 1st Sind Horse and 2nd Sikhs, without resistance. All quiet.

THE NAIR BRIGADE IN TRAVANCORE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Times*:—"There is an absurd paragraph in a Western Coast paper called the *Western Star*, to the effect that the *Nair Brigade* of the Rajah of Travancore at Travandrum, had volunteered to a man 'for foreign service if we fight Russia and Afghanistan' (*sic*). This is a very easy way of earning a cheap notoriety! The Nair Brigade is a force purely local 'never to be employed out of Travancore.' This is clearly laid down. It is emphatically an 'agrarian' force, the men being mostly small landholders and tillers of the soil. Besides this, it goes barefooted! and has only three European commissioned officers with it, including the commandant; although the force consist of two battalions, each some seven hundred strong, all told, about one-third of whom are on duty daily for guards, detachments, &c. So the whole thing is a farce."

Another correspondent writes:—"I suppose you have heard of the Nair Brigade 'volunteering for foreign service.' It has been a great source of amusement to us. The men are badly paid, badly clothed, and badly equipped, and have about as much intention of going to Afghanistan as of going to the moon. They are armed with smooth bores which may possibly carry straight for sixty yards, and are not even provided with boots or sandals. No one doubts that the Travancore Sirkar is loyal and well affected to our rule, and their offer to set free the British subsidiary force consisting of the regiment serving here adds another proof of their feeling, if one were wanted, but this volunteering for Afghanistan farce might have been spared, as the bare idea of these men encountering Afghans is quite too awfully ridiculous."

DUM-DUM RACES, 1878.

FIRST DAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

STEWARDS:—Colonel Shiffner, 54th Regiment; Major Fergus Graham; J Thomas, Esq.; C. H. Nelson, Esq.; J. Macleod, Esq.; Colonel Blyth, 40th Regiment; J. H. Edwards, Esq.; C. H. Moore, Esq.; H. Millett, Esq.; and C. H. Law, Esq.

H. James Esq., Honorary Secretary.

How popular the Dum-Dum meeting is with the residents of Calcutta might have been seen on Saturday afternoon, when from soon after 12 till past 3 a string of conveyances of all sorts, from the lordly drag, the stylish tandem, and the neatly appointed brougham, to the humble tikka ghari, might have been observed going along the Dum-Dum road to the race course, the occupants bent on a day's enjoyment. The Stewards are to be congratulated generally on their management, and on the state of the course, which has one advantage over Ballygunge, that it is visible all round, though it hardly looks so like a natural steeplechase course. But especially are the Stewards to be congratulated on their attempt to make the public pay for their afternoon's amusement. We will relate our own experience. Having left our tikka some distance from the course, we walked across towards the Stand, but some two hundred yards therefrom were stopped at a bamboo enclosure where two rupees were demanded and paid. Then we walked across towards the Stand, but were told that five rupees more were to be paid before we could ascend the mound of earth which did duty for the Stand. This, however, we declined to pay, and preferred stopping outside, where, from an adjacent and higher mound quite as good a view could be obtained for nothing. Finally, we were charged a rupee for a card. Thus we were expected to disburse the moderate sum of eight rupees for standing on a mound, or on the ground, and a card. As the mound was well covered with ladies and gentlemen during the afternoon, either the Stewards should raise the value of the stakes on the second day, or they will have a nice nest egg for the fund next year. Another grumble, and we go on to the more pleasant part of our duty. The Great Eastern Hotel might have provided some accommodation for ladies and gentlemen to sit down for tiffin. There was plenty to eat, but ladies could not be expected to stand up before a bar to take tiffin, and several who left Calcutta intending to have their tiffin on the course, had to go without it altogether. No very exciting events occurred except in the Substitution Steeplechase, wherein three out of the six starters came to grief, Robin refusing even to rise at the first fence, and unshipping his pilot, though he was afterwards remounted and went in hopeless pursuit of the others. Stranger coming a cropper at the water-jump, rolling right over his rider, who was cut about the head and a good deal bruised, and Stanley falling at the drop fence, getting rid of his jockey, going on over three more fences riderless, and falling over the fourth to break his own neck, and end the career of a good, honest, second class horse, who has done some of his owners good service. The following are the details of the racing:

FIRST RACE.—The Tom Thumb Purse. A Flat Race. ½ mile heats without dismounting. For all ponies 12-2 and under. Weight for inches. 12-2 to carry to 10-7. 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Winner to receive Rs. 150.

Mr Idstone's bk p Templar, 12 1 11 0 (including 15lbs extra) Ryder	1
Mr Charles' dun p Mouse, 12 1½ 11 4 (including 15lbs extra) Tingey	2
Mr Simey's ch p Little Wanzer, 12 1½ 10 8 (including 5 lbs extra) Mr Johnson	3
Mirza Ali Asgur' ch p King 12 2 10 7 Owner	0
Mr Brook's gr p Wooloomooloo, 12 1 Green	dr

At the pavilion on Friday night in a Rs. 600 lottery, Templar sold for Rs. 120, Mouse 110, Wooloomooloo 80, Little Wanzer 20, and King 20. Templar is a perfect little thoroughbred horse in miniature, and he won both heats easily. Wooloomooloo broke down badly in the first heat, and it is expected that his career as racing pony is ended.

SECOND RACE.—The Substitution Steeplechase Handicap. About 2 miles over the Dum-Dum Course. Entrance Rs 20. Acceptances declared at the Lotteries. Winner to receive Rs. 500; Second Rs. 100. No race unless 3 horses start in *bona fide* separate interest. No second prize unless 4 start.

Mr Weekes' g w m Blue Bonnet, 10 0, Wilkins	1
Mr Lloyds b'r w g Crown Prince, 10 10, Dowdes	2
Mr Hopkin's br w g Lancer, 10 0, Stratford	3
Lord William Beresford's br w g Stanley, 12 7, We come	0
Mr Stewart's g w g Robin, 11 7, Ryder	0
Dr Morgan's ch w g Stranger, 11 0 Native	0

In a lottery for Rs. 1,000, Stanley sold for Rs. 380, Blue Bonnet for 240, Robin 140, Lancer 80, Crown Prince 70, and Stranger 40. They got off well in line at the first attempt, Robin refusing the first hurdle and rolling over, Stranger showing the way over, closely followed by Stanley, Blue Bonnet, Crown Prince and Lancer in the order named. At the second fence, Stranger rolled over his jockey and was no more in the race; Stanley going on first over the next fence, when Blue Bonnet went up and began to make the pace stronger. This was too much for Stanley, who blundered at the drop fence, got rid of Welcome, and went on after the others over the next three fences, but at the fourth it was all over with "On Stanley, on," for he fell and broke his neck. Blue Bonnet went on with the lead followed by Crown Prince, the latter at one time getting nearly on terms with the mare half a mile from home, but she soon came away again, and won easily by half a dozen lengths, though her sides showed that she had received some punishment. Lancer came third, about three hundred yards behind.

THIRD RACE.—The Dum-Dum Derby.—A Flat Race. Distance 1½ mile. For all Horses. Weight for age and class raised 1 stone (as per scale attached). Winner to receive Rs. 700.

Mr Thomas' bk w g Raven, 11 3 (including 10lbs extra), Mr John	1
Captain Humfrey's b w g Exeter, 11 3 (including 10lbs extra), Owner	2
Mr Law's b w g Plover, 11 8 (including 15lbs extra), Stratford.	3

Three only were left in for the Derby, of which Exeter was made favourite at the lottery, selling for Rs. 350 in a Rs. 1,000 lottery, Raven fetching 200, and Plover 140. Exeter went off with the lead, Plover in attendance, Raven lying off some four lengths behind. Nearing the turn home, Raven began to draw up, got on terms with Exeter just at the end of the Stand and won a good race by a head, thanks chiefly to his jockey.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tally-Ho Plate. Presented by the Ballygunge Steeplechase Association to be run under the rules of the B. S. A. A Handicap Steeplechase. Distance about 2 miles. For all Horses that have never won a stake. Value Rs. 600, Winner to receive a Cup, value Rs. 550.

Mr Thomas' b w g The Cid, 11 9 (including 5lbs extra), Downes	1
Mr Lorraine's b w g Freemantle 11 5 (including 5lbs extra), Stratford	2
Our Jim's br w g Nimrod, 10 9 (including 5lbs extra), Mr Law	3
Mr Roberts' br w g Colac, 10 5 (including 5lbs. extra), Robinson	0
Mr Barnes's br w g Bluestone, 10 5 (including 5 lbs extra) Light	0
Mr Segrale's b w g Weatworth, 9 4, Owner	0

There was a lottery of Rs. 1,000 on this in which Freemantle sold for 420. The Cid for 200, Bluestone 100, Mermaid 90, Wentworth 50, and Colac 20. The Cid went off with the lead and kept it over the first fence, but Freemantle took up the running over the water and went on with the lead for the rest of the distance till the last fence, where he went straight at the flag at the near end which stopped him till the Cid came up, and going on with the lead, won by three lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—The Maiden Plate.—A Flat Race for all Maidens. Weight for age and class raised 21lbs., as per memo. attached. Distance one mile.

Mr Edleston's br w m Brunette, 11 5 (including 5lbs extra) Wilkins	1
Capt Wallace's bk w h Capt Webb, 10 11, Ryder	2
Mr Nosredneh's bk w g King Wizard, 10 5, Mr Lloyd	0
Mr Nosr dneh's b w m Winsome, 11 0, Latham	0
Mr Roberts' b w g The Fop, 11st 1lb (including 5lbs extra) Green	0
Mr Herbert's b w g At Last, 10 11 Mr John	0

Capt. Webb was made the favourite at the lotteries, but as to how the race was run it was impossible to say, for it was nearly dark. All we know is that Brunette upset the pot, beating the Captain by a length.—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On the night of the 13th instant a line watchman was run over by special train at the 191st mile near Combaconum, and was found dead the next morning. He must have fallen asleep and laid his head on the Rails, waiting for the special, and thus got killed.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A Guzeratee merchant by name Dwarkadoss, a dealer in jewellery and precious jems, was proceeding from Dindigul to Pulney on business. On his return from Pulney and while nearing Dindigul his transit cart was suddenly overtaken by a band of robbers, who capsized his cart and robbed him of valuables to the extent of Rs. 1,228. During the affray the merchant with great presence of mind took off a valuable gold ring from his finger which was mounted by a large size diamond and concealed it in his mouth, and thus saved a valuable bit of property. The transit peon and cart driver are both implicated in this daring robbery.

LOVERS of the Turf, and many besides will regret to hear the death of the celebrated steeple-chaser *Stanley*, who was killed at the Dum-Dum races on Saturday last. This untimely end of the best-cross country horse in India appears to have been compassed by bad management in the selection of a jockey—his gallant owner being absent with the Peshawur force. In the dearth of good riders, a man was put up who appears to have tumbled off at an "in and out" jump: the horse took the next obstacle or two riderless, and then, it is surmised, was caught in the fore legs by the loose rein, which threw him and broke his back.—*Pioneer.*

A MAIL TRAIN ON FIRE.—The mail-train of the 22nd instant was found to be on fire between Samulpetty station and Tripatore. The accident has been attributed to a spark from the engine having fallen on the rug of a passenger who engaged transit in a saloon of the train. The passenger, on becoming aware of the danger, threw the rug out of the train which unfortunately happened to go no further than the foot-board of the same carriage, which took fire. The driver of the train, on seeing the danger, stopped at the 143 mile, and the fire was put out. The damage sustained was a cushion and foot-board belonging to the Company and the gentleman's rug.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIFFICULTIES IN MADRAS.

THE *Madras Times* says:—Those of our readers who were amused by the particulars we published some time since on the vagaries (to use a mild expression) of the junior chaplain of the cathedral will be glad to learn that peace has happily been restored, and harmony once again established. Matters were brought to a deadlock by the lay trustees very properly declining to meet the chaplains in committee until they recognised their joint control and authority. "The Penny wise and Drury foolish" policy then in the ascendant would not agree to these terms, and the trustees referred the matter to Government—the *alma mater* of all disputants in this country. The practical good sense of the Duke very easily cut through the difficulty. The question, the Government said, lay in a nut-shell. All the affairs of the Cathedral were subject to Government supervision, under the control of a managing committee. The committee was constituted of certain lay representatives of the congregation, appointed by Government and the Cathedral chaplains. This committee was vested with the power of almoners of the Cathedral funds, each member of which had, in consequence, an equal voice and vote in all affairs connected with the Cathedral. It was, therefore, apparent that the claim of the junior chaplain to paramount power was a pretension, and untenable. The claim of the lay-trustees to joint control and authority was valid, and precisely the *raeson d'etre* of their nomination. Accordingly the chaplains were to submit all matters to the committee, the majority of which should decide. Thus ends this unpleasant dispute. We cannot help reiterating our regret that the chaplains, or rather to accord the archdeacon his due, the junior chaplain, should have allowed matters to go so far as to end in a positive rupture calling for Government interference. The judgment must, indeed, have been warped and clouded that could, for a moment, seriously believe that the representatives of the congregation should have no equal share in disposing all matters connected therewith. The matter was a very absurd one to trouble Government with, but while congregations are content to submit to have their religion paid for them out of taxes obtained from the heathen, and Government consents to undertake duties altogether beyond its sphere, such absurdities will continue,—more's the pity.

A ZENANA NATIVE LADY IN TROUBLE.

CALCUTTA POLICE—Nov. 22.

(BEFORE J. G. CHARLES ESQ.)

Chintamony, a convert, and a zenana teacher connected with the Baptist Mission, charged two female converts, also connected with the same mission with making an imputation, calculated to lower her in the estimation of the public.

Mrs. Marguerite Saunders said she was a zenana teacher connected with the Baptist Mission. She knew the prosecutrix who was also a teacher connected with the same mission as herself. For the last three or four months different parties had made a report to her of the misconduct of the prosecutrix. They all said that one Lall Chund was on terms of close intimacy with her; amongst others, defendants also made the same report to her. She had implicit confidence on the defendants and therefore believed their statement. The matter was subsequently investigated at the residence of Mrs. Rouse, and when the prosecutor was asked, "How do you account for Lall Chund being in your room at a late hour at night." She hung her head down and replied, "he might have been in the room, but I was not aware of it as I was sick." Being satisfied that the charge was true, she with great reluctance dismissed her. There was no other alternative but to dismiss her, as the scandal was getting abroad. She was very sorry to part with the prosecutrix, as she was a good teacher and made herself generally useful.

In cross-examination this witness said that the defendants had asked her not to abandon Chintamony at once but to transfer her to Baraset. The reason they gave was because she was a widow with two children. There were others besides the defendant, viz.,—Miriam and Anna, who brought her a report of the misconduct of the prosecutrix. Had she known that the report was a false one, she would not have dismissed her.

Napal Chand Biswas, a catechist attached to the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, said he was instructed by one Mrs. Brown to make enquiries regarding the imputations made against the prosecutrix. He did so, and was satisfied that they were utterly false.

Lall Chund said he lived with his mother and sister. He knew the prosecutrix for the last twelve months but was never on terms of close intimacy with her. He was told that she was his father's cousin.

Chintamony said she was a zenana teacher connected with the Baptist Mission. She knew Lall Chund but was never on terms of intimacy with him. He did come into her room at a late hour at night when she was ill, but that was for a box of matches.

His worship did not think it necessary to examine any more witnesses, and said he would give his decision on Monday next.

ATROCIOUS MURDERS OF POLICE.

(*Melbourne Argus, Oct.* 31.)

CONSIDERABLE sensation has been caused by a murderous attack upon a party of police at Stringybark Creek, near Mansfield. A few months ago Constable Fitzpatrick endeavoured to arrest a young criminal named Daniel Kelly, at Greta, on a charge of horse-stealing. The capture had been effected, but a rescue was made by the prisoner's brother, Edward Kelly, who shot the constable in the wrist. The two Kellys, for whom a reward was offered, have since been at large in the ranges forming the watershed of the King and Broken Rivers. They appear to have been joined by two confederates, whose names are unknown. Two parties of mounted police were recently despatched in search of them. One of these, numbering four men—Sergeant Kennedy, and Constables Scanlan, Lonigan, and M'Intyre—camped on Saturday last at Stringybark Creek. No special precautions were thought necessary, because the party supposed they were a long way from Kelly's whereabouts. About 6 a.m. on Saturday, Kennedy and Scanlan went down the creek to explore, and they stayed away nearly all day. It was M'Intyre's duty to cook, and he attended closely to camp duty. During the forenoon some noise was heard, and M'Intyre went out to have a look, but found nothing. He fired two shots out of his gun at a pair of parrots. This gunshot, he subsequently learned, was heard by Kelly, who must have been on the lookout for the police. About 5 p. m. M' Intyre was at the fire making the afternoon tea, and Lonigan with him, when they were suddenly surprised with the cry, "Bail up; throw up your arms." They looked up, and saw four armed men close to them. Three carried guns, and Edward Kelly two rifles. Two of the men they did not know, but the fourth was the younger Kelly. The four were on foot. They had approached up the rises, and some flags or rushes had provided them with excellent cover until they got into the camp. M'Intyre had left his revolver at the tent door, and was totally unarmed. He, therefore, held up his hands as directed, and faced round. Lonigan started for shelter behind a tree, and at the same time put his hand upon his revolver. But before he had moved two paces Edward Kelly shot him in the temple. He fell at once, and died in a few seconds. Kelly had M'Intyre searched, and when they found he was unarmed, they let him drop his hands. The men helped themselves to several articles. Kelly talked to M'Intyre. It was evident that he knew the exact state of the camp, the number of the men, and description of the horses. He asked where the other two were, and said he would put a hole through M'Intyre if he told a lie. M'Intyre told him who the two absent men were, and hoped they would not be shot in cold blood. Kelly replied, "No, I am not a coward. I'll shoot no man if he holds up his hands." He told M'Intyre that the best thing he could do was to advise Kennedy and Scanlan to surrender, for if they showed fight or tried to run away they would be shot. M'Intyre asked what they would do if he induced his comrades to surrender. Kelly said he would detain them all night, as he wanted a sleep, and let them go next morning without their arms or their horses. M'Intyre told Kelly that he would induce his comrades to surrender if he would keep his word, but he would rather be shot a thousand times than sell them. He added that one of the two was father of a large family. Kelly said, "You can depend on us." Kelly then caught sound of the approach of Kennedy and Scanlan, and the four men concealed themselves, some behind logs, and one in the tent. They made M'Intyre sit on a log, and Kelly said, "Mind, I have a rifle for you if you give any alarm." Kennedy and Scanlan rode into the camp. M'Intyre went forward, and said, "Sergeant, I think you had better dismount and surrender, as you are surrounded." Kelly at the same time called out, "Put up your hands." Kennedy appeared to think it was Lonigan who called out, and that a jest was intended, for he smiled, and put his hand on his revolver case. He was instantly fired at, but not hit; and Kennedy then realised the hopelessness of his position, jumped off his horse, and said, "It's all right, stop firing." Scanlan jumped down, and tried to make for a tree, but before he could unsling his rifle, he was shot down, and never spoke. A number of shots were fired. M'Intyre believing that the men intended to shoot the whole of the party, jumped on Kennedy's horse, and dashed down the creek. Several shots were fired, but none reached him. His horse, however, was wounded, and after riding a short distance, he had to abandon the animal. He made his way across country to Mansfield, where he arrived on Sunday afternoon. A search party, consisting of police and volunteers, at once went out, and recovered the bodies of Scanlan and Lonigan; but Kennedy was not to be found, nor could any trace of him be discovered. The search was subsequently renewed with a like result. It is impossible to say what his fate may have been; but while the worst is feared, it is yet thought that the ruffians may only be detaining him as prisoner. Active steps have been taken for the pursuit and capture of the criminals. A large number of police have been despatched to the district, and Superintendent Nicolson has gone up from Melbourne to direct the operations. The task will be one of no ordinary difficulty for the country, though familiar to the gang, is of an inaccessible nature. They are also known to have friends and connexions, probably confederates also, in the mountains, who may communicate to them the movements of the police, and so enable them to avoid discovery for a time. A systematic pursuit, however must ultimately result in their capture or destruction, and no effort will be spared to run them down.

MR. MARSHALL, the jockey, met with an accident on the 8th instant at Singapore which might have been attended with fatal results, but which fortunately has not been so. As he was endeavouring to extract a cartridge from one of the chambers of a revolver, it suddenly exploded, and the bullet, after cutting one of this fingers badly, struck him on the right cheek, inflicting a serious wound. Dr. Bentley, who was called, found the cheek much swollen and could not discover whether the bullet was inside the wound or not. His patient, however, is doing very well, and is likely to resume his duties on the Course in a week or so.—*Straits Times.*

TEE-TOTALISM IN THE 67TH REGT.—The Royal Tigers, as many of our readers are doubtless aware, possess a Good Templars's Lodge, and total abstinence found a large number of willing disciples in the Regiment. The news, however, that the Regiment was ordered to join the Cabul expedition, had a curious and startling effect on the teetotallers. Upwards of a hundred of them broke their pledges, and got drunk through joy, and we have been assured that since the order to get ready for the war arrived, the tee-totallers have given more trouble than the regular dramdrinkers. It is said that within the past three weeks no less a sum than Rs. 9,000 has been drawn out of the Regimental Savings' Bank. Tommy Atkins would do well to cork up his enthusiasm for the nonce and reserve his spare cash for comforts he will stand in need of in the cold land of the Ameer.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

NEWS has been received in Hongkong of a serious Hakka rising in Hainan. The *China Mail* says:—

"We have fuller news than that given last night from a Chinese source, concerning the Hakka rising in Hainan. These agrarian troubles appear to have commenced at Tam-chow, a town on the western seaboard of the Island about 90 miles from Kiung chow, where the Hakkas have risen, and after having captured the town, massacred men, women, and children indiscriminately. Four hundred braves were sent from Kiung-chow, the capital, with arms and orders to suppress the insurrection; but the Hakkas, having heard of the approach of this small force, caught the braves in an ambuscade and utterly routed them. After this success, the rebels marched upon Lin kao, a town on the coast line in the direction of the capital, and having taken possession of the place, repeated the scenes of murder and cruelty enacted at Tam-chow. The rebels then resumed their march in the direction of Kiung-chow, and had reached within 100 li. (say 30 miles) of the capital—which they were threatening to attack—when, hearing that H. M. S. Kestrel was in that neighbourhood, they turned and attacked another city—probably Cheng-mai, as it is on their route—with the apparent intention of returning to Kiung-chow as soon as the coast was clear. By the latest advices, about the 28th Oct. the rebels were said to be 8,000 strong, while 2,000 would probably be nearer the truth; and it is fully expected that the capital will be ultimately attacked, and possibly taken. The rising has, as usual, a very close connection with the official squeeze, which, being elastic to a degree and never-ending generally result in goading the peasants into open rebellion. Upwards of a thousand refugees, chiefly women and children, had arrived in Hoihow ere the Kestrel left, and many of these took passage by the Albay, which reached this port the other day."

The *Daily Press* says:—"Disturbances have broken out in Hainan between the Hakkas and the mandarins. The dispute is supposed to have arisen about some land which the Hakkas require in consequence of the increase of their numbers. As their claims have been refused, they have risen in the western part of the island and have committed, it is said, dreadful atrocities on men, women, and children. Their numbers are said to amount to several thousands, and Chinese rumour has it that they are marching steadily eastward and intend to attack Kiung-chow, the chief city of the island, distant only a few miles from Hoihow. If Kiun-chow is attacked, Hoihow will, it is feared, fare badly, but there was just a hope, when the Kestrel left on Monday last, that the mandarins will come to terms with the rebels and so purchase peace, at least for a while. The Hakkas in Hainan came from some port of Kwangtung some twelve years ago, in consequence of constant feuds between them and the natives. They either migrated of their own accord or were offered land in the island by the mandarins. They have now increased to such an extent that the land allotted to them has become insufficient for their maintenance and they require more. Hence, as we understand, the rising."

The following paragraphs respecting the rebellion in China in the province of Kwang-Si, are taken from the Hongkong papers. It will be seen that the reports of threatened attack on Canton were incorrect. Nevertheless, at the request of the Viceroy of the two Kwangs, the Governor of Hongkong has issued a Proclamation prohibiting the export of arms, ammunition, &c., from the Colony. A correspondent of the *China Mail* writes from Canton as follows:—

"I have inquired from numerous native passengers fresh from Canton, including one petty official, and have found them all absolutely ignorant of such startling rumours. The best accounts seem to be that *Li* has marched into Annam with a force of about 5,000 men, followed by a large rabble of destitute people, his object being to dethrone the King of Annam, whom he declares to be a usurper of his (*Li's*) rightful inheritance, and to provide for his numerous followers. Meanwhile the Imperial Authorities are taking every precaution to prevent *Li's* move from creating disturbances on the frontier. As for the rebels threatening Canton, they would as soon think of threatening Hongkong. Even in the old times, when the whole country between Canton and Hongkong was in their hands, they never ventured seriously to attack the capital; and now, with Chinese and foreign gunboats running up and down every day, such a venture would be even more hopeless. One well-planted shell would scatter the rebel host to the winds."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

NOTWITHSTANDING Peace Congresses and that diffusion of wealth which gives so many people a concern in general tranquility, we seem to be rapidly reverting to that condition of society when there were openings everywhere for soldiers of fortune. They may, indeed, have to go further from home than formerly to find engagements; but then in these days of steam the journey from England to Asia Minor is far more easy than the journey used to be from Paris to Florence, when Italy was the Paradise of the armed adventurer. For the middle ages were, beyond a doubt, the golden ages of the profession. Not to speak of crusading princes who picked up crowns in the Orient, the wealthiest nations were in those days the least disposed to fight in defence of their possessions. The fairest plains of Italy were partitioned among an infinite number of petty republics and principalities, whose citizens throve by trade and commerce. With little territorial elbow-room, and rivalling each other in a keen competition for business, they were perpetually quarrelling among themselves. Their accumulations were naturally the objects of covetousness to neighbouring nobles who had their strongholds and rock-girt fastnesses in situations where the surroundings were as picturesque as they were barren. These robber potentates acted on the old principle of *sic vos non vobis*, and raised their revenues, when they could find them, by the right of the strongest. So the well-to-do citizens, in order to guard themselves against loss, hired warriors from the North to do the hard fighting. When Italians met Italians in the field the list of casualties was often marvellously small; but it became a different business altogether when German or French mercenaries mingled in the fray. Thus one band of foreigners came to be pitted against another, and a dashing leader might make sure of wealth, with the chances of winning a commanding position. Nerve and muscle were his stock-in-trade, and with audacity and skill in military tactics he was likely to rise to a most lucrative renown. His fame was bruited abroad beyond the Alps, and recruits from all poverty-stricken countries flocked eagerly to his standard. He became virtually master of the State or the tyrant that paid him, for he changed sides as he pleased, and a quarrel with him was to be avoided at any price. Sometimes he settled down in the State of his adoption, and lived and died in the dignified and lucrative position of commander-in-chief of its forces. Now and then, if his ambition was not to be satisfied even on these liberal terms he gathered one of those hosts of condottieri that made peace and war on their own account, levying contributions everywhere by the mere menace of their presence. This irregular warfare more than supported itself, and the chiefs carried their chests of treasure about with them. Their encampments showed the most luxurious magnificence of the age, with their silken pavilions and splendid camp furniture, and their endless round of feasting and debauchery. They fared no less cheaply than sumptuously, for the food and wines were lightly come by; and, though they kept their horses in wind and their arms in order by the chivalrous exercises in which they delighted, the discipline can scarcely have been of the strictest. But audacity and impunity bred recklessness; and the discipline, such as it was, was good in comparison with that of any enemies they were likely to encounter.

The conditions of military adventure changed with the consolidation of kingdoms and the greater centralization of military power. The stuff that went to make the rank and file of armies found employment at home under native monarchs or feudal leaders. Yet still there were many excellent opportunities for the penniless cadets of fighting families. A prince who was jealous of intrigues at home, or more or less suspicious of his nobles, was glad to surround himself with guards who understood little of the language of his subjects, and who depended absolutely on himself. The French kings set an example in this respect. Many a poor Scotch gentleman, if he did not make his fortunes by marriage like Quentin Durward, found himself in clover in the Scottish Guard. If he had to submit to some restrictions on his personal liberty, he surrounded himself with all that in his esteem made life worth having, and was really more to be envied than the head of the family at home. In place of making shift for the living in a gloomy fortalice that was occasionally gutted or burned over his head, he had snug quarters in one of the Royal palaces, with horses and attendants, and a comfortable mess. He had pay that came to him sooner or later, although it was very apt to run into arrear; and he had occasional *douceurs* for deeds of special service, with the chance of loot in time of war or domestic trouble. We suspect that these magnificently appointed guardsmen, though their nominal rank might be only that of full private, were more to be envied than the soldiers of fortune who took service in regular armies a few generations later. The immortal Duglad Dalgetty, after spending the best part of his life in promiscuous foreign service, had only risen to the rank of Rittmeister. It is true that he changed his allegiance repeatedly, and a rolling stone gathers little moss. But then he shifted from side to side because he never had an opportunity of feathering his nest. The pay was no great thing at best, and, small as it was, it seldom could be counted upon. Their high Mightinesses the States of Holland, as he tells us, were the solitary exception that proved the rule. He admits that they were altogether unexceptionable as paymasters, and a man might grow sleek and fat in the Dutch service. But their good qualities as men of business had a shadowy side, and they set their faces against any license in the way of military indiscretions. If the citizens or their wives or daughters had cause of complaint, the Provost Marshal promptly interfered. In the Imperial armies, on the other hand, where the military coffers were always empty or nearly so, the soldiers were encouraged to take care of themselves. Still, though the burghers and peasants had to put up with their excesses, the means of existence must have been rather precarious. Under the immortal Gustavus, the Lion of the North, matters were still worse; for he insisted upon the strictest order and discipline, while the pay was painfully moderate; and the only chances for a cavalier of honour lay in the pickings he might scramble for during sack or storm. To be sure, such chances were by no means rare in those days; but we should imagine that towards the end of Thirty Years' War the miserable people must have been so closely shorn that there was very little left to be stripped from them. There was incident enough in the life, no doubt, for those who liked excitement; and that was the best that could be said for it. There was abundance of hard fighting; there was a great deal of sharp starvation to be undergone in the course of the obstinately prolonged sieges; there were epidemics of strange and malignant kinds perpetually decimating the troops in their campaigns; and, when a man dropped wounded, there were heavy odds against his receiving any decent attendance. The adventurers who went abroad in quest of gain had to content themselves with a moderate share of glory; most of them left their bones on forgotten battle-field; and the few who came back, like Dugaid Dalgetty, might think themselves lucky if they were as fortunate as he was in bringing a horse and weapons along with them. Since then warlike speculations of this kind have gone very much out of fashion. It is true that the petty German princes sold their subjects by herds like sheep for the wars of the last century; but, although armies might be partially recruited by contract from abroad, they were almost entirely officered from home. There was little hope of rising for strangers in the regular forces of great military Powers. Such intruders were looked upon, to say the least of it, rather coldly than otherwise; and even in corps like the Austrian cavalry, which have been a good deal affected by our countrymen, Englishmen have rarely risen beyond the rank of major.

There have been some exceptions, no doubt. There have always been semi-barbarous States that offered a sort of market to Western intelligence, dash, and education. While we were making ourselves masters of India piece-meal, and chiefly by dint of hard fighting, Frenchmen and Germans found occasional employment in drilling the levies that were opposing our advance. Now and then some refugee or waif of society rose slowly to distinction and office among the Turks, coming out as a full-blown Pasha with license to make the most of his pashalic. But these instances of success were comparatively rare, and there were various disagreeables which could scarcely be avoided in such a career. To recommend yourself to the favour of a Mohometan Power it is, or was, advisable, as a rule, to begin by turning renegade, and Christian gentlemen, however nominal their Christianity may be, have mostly a prejudice against conversion under such circumstances. However loosely religion may sit upon a man, the idea of renouncing it for gain is generally repugnant to the feelings. Moreover, as the military virtues are common enough among Mussulmans, it was only unusual energy or genius that could make sure of distancing nat ve competition. With the Sultans and Maharajahs of Hindustan the state of the matter was somewhat different. Devoted as they might be to the gods of their mythology, they did not insist upon foreigness professing a belief in the divinity of Brahma or the incarnations of Vishnu; and, indeed, the jealous exclusiveness of the Brahminical and soldier castes would never have tolerated the profane intrusion of an infidel. But, though it was something to keep one's creeds and one's honour, yet the life of the most honoured adventurer was always hanging by a thread, and his prosperity was staked on the caprices of a despot. A court intrigue or a mishap in the field might plunge him irremediably into the deepest disgrace, and the man whom the prince had delighted to honour might be cast into a dungeon on the shortest notice and subjected to every refinement of torment. Confiscation was the invariable penalty of disgrace, and if he had amassed money by present or plunder, he had all the better reason for living in mortal apprehension. For his wealth was a standing provocation to have done with him; and if he carried it safely out of the country of his adoption, he might well take credit for unprecedented ingenuity and good luck. But now a more rosily-coloured era appears to be dawning on the world, when kingdoms and principalities and posts of advantage may be seen to be literally going a begging. If we may judge by the events of the last few months, the great Empire of the Ottomans is in active course of dissolution. Its numerous nationalities, with their infinite subdivisions, are all in a ferment, and many of them are already looking towards the Franks. One province has already been absolutely clipped off; the throne must some day be filled by election, and the only thing that is certain is that, thanks to the jealousies of the Great Powers, no scion of any reigning House will be eligible. If the empire goes on falling to pieces, there will be other bodies of electors looking out for a head to direct and a strong hand to control them, with no restrictions on their right of choice imposed by Europe in Congress. Should war once break out in Central Asia, the prospect of free-fighting there opens up brilliant possibilities. All preconceived combinations may be upset in the general confusion and turmoil; and the present vassals of Russia or her probable allies may possibly turn to her open enemies. The Chinese, who have been too much ignored of late, may very conceivably cut into the game, and may gladly welcome Europeans from the West to lead their "ever victorious" armies on the Kuldja frontier. So that soldiers who grumble at slack promotion, and are conscious of possessing certain indispensable gifts, may look for chances of dazzling brilliancy. It is true that they must carry their lives in their hands, and make up their minds to face hazards and hardships. But, after all, there are many men who would as soon play fast and loose with their lives as with their fortunes; and even the fate of the most unfortunate speculators may seem preferable to that of the shareholders in a broken bank.

FOREIGN LOANS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

WE would invite the attention of intending investors to a short but very instructive and interesting paper printed in the appendix to the volume issued last week of the evidence given before the Stock Exchange Commission. It is on the subject of foreign loans. There are symptoms that a change is taking place in public opinion with regard to these. The repudiation of Turkey, Peru, and so many other States, the difficulties of Egypt and the Argentine Confederation, and the disclosures of the Foreign Loans Committee brought them into an excessive discredit, which was aggravated by the reopening of the Eastern question and the apprehensions it excited. People sold out of really good securities and rushed in search of home investments. In their competition they ran up bank, insurance, gas, water, and railway stocks to an unprecedented height. A reaction was inevitable, and it is setting in severely. The failure of the City of Glasgow Bank has brought vividly before the minds of shareholders the risks of unlimited liability, and an extraordinary fall of bank shares is the consequence. The invention of Mr. Edison has given rise to a panic among gas proprietors. And the stationariness or decline of traffic in the "heavy" lines is depressing railway stock; while the condition of the coal, iron, and cotton industries has depreciated property in these. There is thus a danger that many kinds of home investments may become as discredited as foreign loans were a little while ago, and that the scandals relating to the latter may be forgotten in the newer scare excited by the occurrences to which we have referred. Nor will there be wanting persons to take advantage of this change in the public mind. We are, of course, not giving any opinion here as to whether particular loans are good or bad. We only wish to point out that the very first gleam of revived prosperity and credit will be accompanied by extensive foreign borrowing. Russia apparently finds it impossible to postpone any longer the funding of her vast floating debt. The mass of inconvertible paper to which she had recourse to pay for the war has not been reduced by a single rouble, and has become an intolerable burden. The Minister of Finance has visited Berlin, and is now in Paris, negotiating a loan, it is said. And, to aid his efforts, the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces that a great increase of taxation is to be decreed. The other parties to the war against Turkey—Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro—are equally in need of money. They have, relatively to the resources of which they dispose, enormous unfunded liabilities; they desire to recast their military organization, to restore their war material, to consolidate their power in the annexed territories, and to provide roads and railways. In consequence of the occupation of Bosnia Austria and Hungary also must borrow to re-establish order in their finances. And there are other States, besides, intent upon increasing their debts. The British public will thus be solicited from many sides to lend, and the domestic events to which we have already referred will probably urge them to do so. It is desirable that they should not act on impulse and discover, when too late as on so many previous occasions, that they have done foolishly. They should try to inform themselves of the actual state of affairs in each instance, and should decide the matter like men of business on strictly business considerations.

By way of illustrating the need of caution we proceed to analyse the paper of which we have spoken above. It was drawn up by Mr. Medley, a dealer on the Stock Exchange, who states that he gave five weeks to its compilation: and it purports to be a list of all the loans raised in London for foreign States, including therein the States of the American, Argentine, and Columbian federations as well as the dependencies of Turkey, but excluding municipalities, counties, and other mere local authorities, and also, of course, excluding our own colonies and dependencies. The paper further distinguishes the loans on which partial or total default has been made from those respecting which all obligations have been fulfilled. According to Mr. Medley, the total amount that has been so lent is in round numbers 614,000,000*l.* sterling. That is to say, speaking roughly, a sum equal to a year's income of all the persons in the United Kingdom above the working classes has been advanced by this country alone to foreign States during the past half-century or so. Of the total sum thus lent, 157,000,000*l.* is in entire default, which is about twenty-six per cent. In other words, a trifle over one pound in every four has been either completely thrown away, or at any rate is now receiving no interest. The bankrupt States are, beginning with those for the heaviest amounts, Turkey, Peru, and Mexico, Venezuela, Honduras Costa Rica, Paraguay, the Confederate States, Uruguay, Greece, Bolivio, Ecuador, San Domingo, Guatemala, Louisiana, Georgia, Poyais and Liberia. The Confederate debt ought, perhaps, hardly to be included, as the repudiation was not voluntary. The Greek debt, again, was hardly an investment so much as a contribution from political sympathizers. Deducting these, the repudiations amount to almost 154,000,0 0l., which is as nearly as possible 25 per cent. of the total loans. Any one who runs over the list of countries we have enumerated can judge for himself whether it is likely that much of the money thus thrown away will ever be recovered. In looking over the list the wonder, indeed, is that any man in their senses could have been duped into trusting the majority of the States. Turkey, Peru, and Mexico, indeed, undoubtedly possess great resources; and had the borrowing in the case of the first two been confined within reasonable limits, the interest might have been paid. The early loans, therefore, to Turkey and Peru might fairly deceive the most prudent. As regards Mexico also there were strange illusions afloat in the days when Canning boasted that he had called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old. But what are we to say to those who were gulled by prospectuses, contractors, and Stock Exchange devices, into parting with their money to San Domingo, Paraguay, Honduras, and Poyais? The truth is, that men who could be so fooled were certain to lose their money in one way or another. They had evidently never thought it necessary to inform themselves as to the condition and resources of those Central and South American Republics, or as to the character of the clever speculators who issued the glowing prospectuses, or as to the practicability of the schemes for which they were invited to provide funds.

The loans in partial default amount to the enormous sum of 175 000,000*l.*, or nearly thirty per cent. of the total raised. Foremost among the defaulting States is Spain with its 109 millions of debt; next comes Egypt, then Portugal, then Austria, and then in order Columbia, the Argentine Confederation, Alabama, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Virginia, and the Danubian Principalities. The position of these several States, though they are all classed together by Mr. Medley, in reality differs very widely. Spain, for example, has repudiated, converted, ceased payment of interest, and again promised amendment, until finally the prospects of her creditors are not greatly better than those of Turkey. Egypt on the other hand, has been obliged to compromise, but, so far has fairly well kept her engagements. The default of Portugal, again, was only temporary, and that of Austria consisted in the imposition of a heavy income-tax on the public creditor and the compulsory conversion of her liabilities. This heading, then, is misleading. To say that partial default has been made upon a specified sum gives us in reality no definite information. What we want to be told is the proportion of the interest due which has not been paid; but that would, doubtless, be hardly ascertainable. However, the fact that the obligations contracted by so many States, one of them ranking among the Great Powers of Europe, and all of them civilized and possessed of varied resources, have not been fulfilled, is evidence of the dangers attending loans to foreign Governments. It is obvious that the business requires special knowledge, the more so as there are no means of compelling a sovereign State to keep its engagements. The man who would lend to a private person of whom he knew nothing would be thought deserving of little commiseration if he lost his money. How much more requisite it is that a lender should inform himself of the resources of a borrowing State, of the value which its people attach to good credit and an untarnished financial reputation, of the intelligence, honesty, and public honour of its governing classes.

The loans in entire or partial default together amount to 332,000,000*l.*, or fifty-four per cent. of the total raised. Thus stated, the figures seem to prove incontestably that foreign lending has been a very unprofitable business. This must be taken, however, with some correction. A large proportion of the loans in partial default have always yielded a handsome rate of interest, if less than that originally promised. Many of them were issued at an enormous discount, so that, even after conversion or compromise, the return was not unremunerative. Another point to be borne in mind is that the loans greatly stimulated British trade. This point is very clearly illustrated by Mr. Giffen in his Stock Exchange Securities. There is, however, this serious drawback, that when the flow of English capital is checked the foreign consumption falls off and our export trade suffers a collapse. On the whole, the net losses have been much less than would at first sight appear from a bare statement of the figures quoted; for to the considerations already mentioned ought to be added the action of sinking funds. Nevertheless, when all allowances have been made, the result is humiliating enough. Folly, credulity, and rashness have deprived the saving classes of this country of immense sums which, if wisely employed, would have rewarded thrift, promoted industry, and diffused prosperity. Had men taken the trouble to understand the real condition of the countries to which they were invited to lend their money, they never would have trusted them.

THE Madras correspondent of the Lahore paper is responsible for the following:—The 'Eurasian question' reminds me of a ridiculous squabble the other day at the Bangalore rifle meeting, between a very dark Apothecary and a private soldier of a Queen's regiment. The Apothecary, considering himself of far higher social standing, said, "The likes of you shouldn't address the likes of me like that," to which the private replied, truthfully if not delicately, "It it weren't for the likes of me, where would the likes of you come from?"

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As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than 'nips,' and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail*, Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. BERAL."

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "Fruit Salt" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-Pox, Small-pox, and all fevers or infectious diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—Eno's FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE, OR FRUIT POWDERS.—*Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

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